PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 25, 1829. NO. 2.

CEIVED,

e & Havens,

ET STREET,

n to their stock, of com-
old and ornamented Chi
Tee Bowls and Saucers;
; Honey Plates; Bowls,
ates; Ornaments; Blanc-
s, &c.
e of Dining and Cham-
assortment of Britania
er Ware. Also
Ware.
All which they
have ever been off
equally as good as
Baltimore, or New
Pittsburgh, Septe

ale, on better terms than
t of the mountains, and
tained in Philadelphia,

1829.—tf.

AUCTION SALES.

P. M'NNA,
AUCTIONEER,

No. 99 Market stree ween Liberty and
Fifth ts,

EVERY TUESDA d FRIDAY, at 10
o'clock, A. M. t 2 o'clock, P. M.

Having made arrange to the eastward, a
constant supply of GOO ill always be on
hand, which will be disp d of at private as
well as public sale; as g a variety of Pitts
burgh Manufactured A cles.
Pitts burgh, 1828—tf

PASSAGE FROM IRELAND.

THE subscribers having established the following well known fast sailing coppered SHIPS in the trade between this port, BELFAST and LONDONDERRY, they will succeed each other in sailing throughout the year.

Ship BENJ. RUSH, Captain Henry Duff,
" ULYSSES, " John Myres,
" DUMFRIES, " Joseph Harvey,

These ships being all of the first class, and roomy between decks, and commanded by captains experienced in the Passenger Trade, those who come out by them may rely on every comfort which can be provided. Persons residing in any part of this country wishing to send for their friends from either ENGLAND, IRELAND, or SCOTLAND, can secure a certain passage by calling personally on the subscribers, or by application to their agents, Messrs. R. GALWAY & Co. Pittsburgh.

WM. & THOS. ADAIR.

Baltimore, July, 1829.—2aw.6mo.

PITTSBURGH STEEL.

Manufactured by S. Broadmeadow & Co.

THIS Steel will bear a *welding heat*, and is *tempered* or *hardened as the Crowly Steel*, and we warrant it as equal to the *best* English Blister Steel.

S. BROADMEADOW & Co.

May 15—1y.

GEORGE GOLDER,

uctioneer & Commission

Mer chant,

ZANESVILLE, OHIO.

REFER TO

Messrs John Dillon & So *Zanesville.*
Mr. James Raguet,
J. S. Copeland,
D. Convers,
K'Kee Clark & *Pittsburgh.*
Richard Bow nour,
Mason & M
John D. D *Philadelphia.*
Jno. Go
Col. N *Wheeling.*
Knox & Phyney,
Zan *Baltimore.*
Gol & Chamberl *Cincinnati.*

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. Bair & Co.

nd the public in gen
ssociated *W. G. Alex*
that they ha Wm. Bell, Jr.) in their
ate clerk No. 106 Wood Street.
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siness will BAIRD & Co. They ten-
the firm their friends for past favors
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solicit a are now receiving a large
. Baird & tment of EUROPEAN, IN-
d general MESTIC GOODS, purchased
DIA AND ices in the Eastern Markets,
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terms, b also a large assortment of PAPER
They S AND BORDERINGS of every
HANG being sole agents for the manu-
descrip J. Shidle & Co.
factu —tf.

FOR SALE

following Tracts of Land.

IN BUTLER COUNTY:

6, 202 Acres in Nicholson's District

IN BEAVER COUNTY:

101 Acres in M'Clean's District
201 do do
200 do in Breaden's district
200 do do
200 do do
200 do do
250 do do
250 do do
53 do do
300 do do
300 do do

IN VENANGO COUNTY:

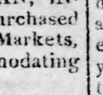
206 200 Acres in 5th donation District.

For terms, apply to John Snyder Esq.
rgh.

GEORGE STEVENSON.

10, 1829—tf.

For Sale,



E TWO STORY BRICK
UILDINGS on Third Street
corner of Market, now occupied
rocery Store by Schweppe &
having convenient back build-
the accommodation of a family and Store
an eligible stand for business.

Apply to

GEO. COCHRAN of Rd.
Agent No. 26 Wood Street,

June 12, 1829—tf.

For Sale.

Theatre Lot, 60 feet on Third Street:
feet on Smithfield street, corner of
A quantity of good seasoned
bill of seasoned scantling.

HENRY HOLDSHIP.

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W. H. Hays is

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5d, 8d and 10d- Ho
from 1-4 in. to 3,
Dec, and Spike Rods,
Iron,—all sizes.
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, 1829.—tf.

Steam Mill Flour, &c. &c.

300 barrels fresh Steam Mill FLOUR;
40,000 lbs. pig LEAD, from Fever River;
5,000 lbs. bar LEAD;
15,000 lbs. SHOT, assorted numbers;
For sale by
ALLEN & GRANT.

July 21, 1839.

WALLACE & BEGGS,

CLOCK & WATCH MAKERS

No 29, Market, Corner of 2nd Street,

HAVE just received, and are now opening, a large and most splendid assortment of

WATCHES,

Jewellery, & Fancy Goods,

of every description, viz: Gold and Silver Chronometers, Patent Lever, Lapine, Repeating, and Plain WATCHES, JEWELLERY of the latest fashion, with a general assortment of goods in their line of business. They are now prepared to sell *Wholesale or Retail*, on very accommodating terms.

Constantly on hand watch and clock Tools and Materials—wholesale and retail.

June 26, 1829.

HENRY JONES & CO.

No. 3, (Patterson's Row,) St. Clair Street,

HAVE for sale, of their own manufacture—
TABLE Diaper and Towels,
7-8 and 4-4 Bed Ticks, 6, 7 and 8 hundred,
3 and 4 qr. Checks, 7, 8, 9 and 10 hundred,
3 and 4 qr. Plaids and Stripes, 8, 9 and 10 do.
Wilmington and Jean Stripes 8 and 9 do.
Bleached Satteen Cord,
12 qr. square Counterpanes,
Steam Boat do
Eagle Coverlets.

All of which they will sell low for city acceptances or Cash.

Pittsburgh, June 26, 1829.—tf.

INDEMNITY FOR LOSS BY

FIRE.

The Franklin Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia,

LATELY incorporated by an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, with perpetual charter, for the sole purpose of insuring from Loss or Damage by Fire—

HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that they are prepared to effect Insurance, IN TOWN AND COUNTRY, on Houses, Barns, Manufactories, Stores, and other Buildings, Ships in harbour and upon the stocks, and on Goods, Wares and Merchandise upon the land or lying in port, and on Agricultural Products, upon as liberal terms as any similar institution.

Applications made at the office, No. 163 1-2 Chestnut-street, third door below Fifth-street, either personally or by letter, with description of the property, will receive prompt attention.

CHARLES N. BANCKER,
Secretary.

Philadelphia, Sept. 8.—3mo

Fourth St. Livery Stable.

THE subscriber having purchased the Stable formerly occupied by Wm. Graham, jr. in Fourth street, between Wood and Smithfield, and having enlarged the stock, is now prepared to accommodate the public with carriages, barouches, gigs, and riding horses on the most reasonable terms and of the best quality.

Also, Horses kept by the day, week, month or year.

A. B. SEMPLE.

Pittsburgh, August 25, 1829.—3m

A neat Hearse in good order and ready at the shortest notice. Charges to the poor for the hearse will be moderate.

ALLEGHENY LOTS.

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the Bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.

W. Robinson, Jr.
Allegheny Town

August 25, 1826.—tf.

To Printers of the U. States.

FRANKLIN LETTER FOUNDRY.

THE reduced cost of the materials used in the composition of Printing Types, and the improvements and increased facilities of casting them, have induced the subscribers to adopt the following list of prices.

The style of their large and small letter is modern, and of the most elegant kind. The metal will be found very hard and durable, having a new ingredient in its composition. For accuracy and finish, the type cast at their foundry is warranted equal to any whatever. They have on hand a complete assortment of Book and Job Letters, so that they are prepared to execute orders for entire offices of Job, Newspaper, or Book Printing, on a short notice. They are thankful for the patronage they have received, and will be happy to receive the orders of printers, which will receive prompt attention.

Merchants and others, who have orders from abroad, will be supplied not only with Type, but with Presses, Chases, Composing Sticks, and everything necessary for a printing establishment, and put up with care and perfect accuracy.

Their new specimen book will be published soon, and ready to be sent to printers, in which will be exhibited a greater variety than has been shown by any Foundry in the United States.

☞ Printers are requested to publish this advertisement a few times in their papers, to receive payment. $2, in types, or in the settlement of their accounts.

A. W. KINSLEY & Co.

Meridian, and all plain larger,	$0 30	Small Pica,	$0 38
Double Great Pimer,	32	Long Pimer,	40
Double English,	32	Bourgeois,	46
Double Small Pica,	34	Brevier,	56
Great Primer,	34	Minion,	70
English,	36	Nonpareil,	90
Pica,	36	Leads and Quotations,	30

Other kinds of type reduced in proportion. Old type received in exchange at 9 cents per pound.

Albany, July 24.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE LANDS, late the property of John Way, Esq. deceased, are now offered *FOR SALE*, by the Executors, viz.

No. 25, Leet's District, of 200 acres, situated on the Ohio river, 20 miles from Pittsburgh. The road from Pittsburgh to Beaver passes through the improved part of this land, which abounds in coal and limestone.

No. 26, same district, adjoining No. 25, containing 200 acres of first rate land, a large portion of river bottom. The road to Beaver also passes through this tract. These two tracts are first rate land, and from their situation on the road and river, must in a few years become valuable.

No. 249, Elder's district, 200 acres, situate in Armstrong county, on Buffalo Creek, about 5 miles from Kittanning, and 35 miles from Pittsburgh. On this tract, there is a salt well 300 feet deep, with other preparations for the manufacture of salt, and a good prospect of an abundant supply of salt water, and an inexhaustible bank of coal.

☞ For further particulars and terms of sale, apply to ABISHAI WAY, Merchant, Pittsburgh, or to NICHOLAS WAY, on the Beaver road, 13 miles from Pittsburgh.

December 15, 1826—tf

SHOES & LEATHER.

JAMES H. DAILY

NO. 75, WOOD STREET,

Has just received a general assortment of

BOOTS & SHOES,

Of every description, purchased at the Eastern Market, within the last month. His stock now consists of a choice variety.

ALSO—*A QUANTITY OF*

LEATHER,

Of various kinds; and having made arrangements to be regularly supplied from the eastward, with the above articles, he will be enabled to dispose of them to country merchants and others, on accommodating terms.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 23—tf t.

FOR SALE,

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS, in the vicinity of this city. Inquire of the subscriber at the Bank of Pittsburgh, where a plan of said Lots may be seen and terms made known.

JOHN SNYDER.

Pittsburgh, July 11—tf.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER whose name is affixed to the firm of Steele and Carlisle advertised below, was the *sole Capitalist* in the late firm of *W. Steele & Co.* I. STEELE.

November 9th 1827—tf.

STEELE & CARLISLE,

(Successors of W. Steele & Co.)

Commission Merchants,

OFFER FOR SALE, ON LIBERAL TERMS,

LEAF and Manufactured TOBACCO
JUNIATA IRON—assorted
ditto NAILS do
ditto Nail, Spike and Deck Rods
Shovels—Spades—Axes and Hoes
Pittsburgh and Geneva WINDOW GLASS
Pig and Bar LEAD—White Lead in Oil
Wire Sifters, assorted—Drawing Chains
Superior Spanish SEGARS, &c. &c

Pittsburgh, November 9—tf

WHOLESALE

QUEENSWARE,

Glass & China Warehouse,

WOOD STREET.

Thomas G. Gaylord

IS now receiving large supplies of QUEENSWARE and CHINA, which, added to his former stock, will make his assortment very large and complete.

He is prepared to pack all orders at the shortest notice, and at the lowest Baltimore and Philadelphia prices, with very low carriage.

Western merchants, who wish to sell assorted crates, and retailers, are invited to call and furnish themselves on as accommodating terms as can be had east or west of the mountains.

Pittsburgh, May 8.

PAPER HANGINGS.

THE subscribers having enlarged their *Paper Staining Establishment*, and procured some of the best workmen from the eastward, now offer for sale, wholesale and retail, at *the Philadelphia prices*, a choice assortment of

COMMON, GLAZED AND RAINBOW

PAPERS,

Of the latest patterns, and equal to any heretofore sold in this market; a constant supply of which, in all their varieties, with suitable borders, will be kept on hand.

Also on hand, a large assortment of FRENCH WALL PAPERS and

Velvet Bordering.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON,
Corner of Wood & Third Streets.

October 10—tf

Woollen & Cotton Goods.

THE Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association have received from the manufacturers, *at educed prices,*

Blue, Brown, Black and Mixed Broad Cloths.
Flannels assorted colors, and Cassinetts,
Plaids, Checks, Tickings, Cotton Yarn, &c.

On hand—TABLE LINEN and CARPETS.

No. 26 Wood-street,
Pittsburgh, August 4, 1829.

Pittsburgh manufactured FILES of a quality for sale as above.

Second Hand Cl and

A GENERAL assortment ale at
CLOTHING kept on WIS,
moderate prices, by
Streets.

Wood, between Se in
June 5—tf.

Gentlemen manufac D. KING.

(1,160,000) Pittsburgh, Sept. 25, 1829.—3t

J. HANSON,

Auctioneer, and Commission Merchant,

No. 46, Wood Street, Pittsburgh,

IS now opening extensive consignments of choice seasonable

British, French, India, and Domestic

DRY GOODS:

Together with a quantity of

Hardware, Fancy Cutlery, &c.

All of which, (having been selected with much care, in *Philadelphia, New-York*, and *Baltimore*,) will be sold, by *Package* or *Piece*, at *Private Sale*, on accommodating terms. Country merchants are most respectfully invited to call and examine his stock.

PUBLIC SALES continued, as usual, every *Monday* and *Thursday*, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and every *Saturday evening*, at half past 6.

BOOKS.

The City Auction Room is also constantly supplied with an extensive collection of Miscellaneous, School and Blank BOOKS, which may be had at private sale at auction prices.

Pittsburgh, March 24, 1829—tf.

James Adams Jr. & Co.

GROCERS,

MARKET, BETWEEN FRONT AND WATER STREETS.

HAVING taken that large and commodious Ware-House formerly occupied by *Ekin & Ledlie*, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they are just receiving and now offer for sale a choice selection of Groceries consisting of

Prime Green and Java COFFEE,
Y. Hyson, Imp'l. and Gunpowder TEA
Pepper, Allspice, Cloves and Nutmegs,
Loaf and Lump SUGAR.
Benegal and Carracas Indigo,
Madder, Ginger, Rice &c.
Box Raisins, Figs, &c.
Warranted Genuine Havana SEGARS,
Flint's, Cabamas' & Dosamygos',
Madeira, Port, Lisbon, Teneriffe and Malaga WINES,
Brandy, H. Gin, Jamaica Spirits &c.
A few Gallons choice old champaigne Brandy of 1809.

All of which they will sell low for Cash or acceptances, either

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

Having made arrangements for a constant supply, they respectfully solicit Country Merchants and others to favor them with a call.

April 3, 1829—tf.

JUNIATA IRON AND NAILS.

THE subscribers having considerably enlarged their Manufacturing Establishment, would inform their customers and the public generally, that they have constantly on hand a handsome assortment of the best *Juniata Bar, Round and Square Iron*, of all the various sizes.

Also, *Boiler, Hoop and Sheet Iron*, of the best quality.

Having entirely abandoned the process of puddling, they are now manufacturing all the various sizes of NAILS from 3d to 20d, of the very best Juniata Blooms and principally by eastern workmen. All orders for any of the above articles can be filled with promptness, on as advantageous terms as at any other establishment in the place.

It may be observed, that the subscribers stamp all their Bar Iron with their names.

P. SHOENBERGER & SON,
Juniata Iron Works, Near Pittsburgh.

Aug. 18, 1829.—3mo.

Bakewell, Page, & Bakewells,

FLINT GLASS MANUFACTURERS,

Have for sale, an assortment of

Astral or Sinumbral LAMPS,

ON PEDESTALS AND FOR SUSPENSION.

ALSO,

Tuscan, Vase, Mantel & Chamber Lamps,

WHICH, in addition to their usual stock of *PLAIN AND CUT FLINT GLASS*, Patent Moulded, Plain and Cut *Bureau Mountings, &c. &c.* will be disposed of on the lowest terms.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 23—tf.

NOW OPENING,

A LARGE and extensive ASSORTMENT of

MACHINE CARDS,

From the Manufactory of J. & J. A. Smith & Co. Leicester. Mass which with their former stock will be disposed of on the most accommodating terms. Also a lot on hand, to close consignment, which are offered at very reduced prices.

Orders for Cotton Cards will be punctually attended to.

WM. BELL, Jr. & Co.
No. 51 Wood Street.

Feb. 27, 1829—tf.

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufactu y LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish, the same, at the most reasonable r quantity required, warranted to be quality, will be furnished at the tice.

JOHN

Nov. 28—tf.

ABLE

NEW & FAS STORE.

BOOT & SH Street.

No. 134 received and offer

THE subscrib sortment of Philadelfor sale a phia manufac

& SHOES

lity, among which are

Of a su leather, Morrocco and lasting
Ladie and black lasting Shoes,
Children's black colored do
n's Calfskin, Morrocco and S
kin Boots.
roe and plain Shoes,
ancing and walking Pumps,
over Shoes—*not gum elastic*,
coarse Shoes, Monroe and plain,
Boy's coarse and fine Monroe and plain,

As this work is particularly manufactured for Pitsburgh, the public may be assured that none will be offered that is not of good quality.

Also a constant supply of

Morrocco, Goat Skins, Black and Red, of a superior quality; Cream clored and Yellow Roans for Bootl ining.

N. B. Constantly on ted Lead, warranted pure

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Copartnership trading under the Firm of *Price, Curlings & Co.*, Glass Manufacturers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All claims by and against the concern, will be settled by Robert B. Curling & Sons, under which Firm the business will be conducted as usual.

W. PRICE.
ROBERT B. CURLING,
WM. CURLING.
ALFRED B. CURLING.

Fort Pitt Glassworks, Sept. 15, 1829.—6t

ON SALE

At the City Auction Room,

No. 46 Wood Street.

LARGE and small *Porter Bottles*, of a superior quality,
Hollow *Glass-Ware*, assort'd.
Window *Glass* of all sizes,
Juniatta Nails and Brads, do
do and common Rolled Iron,
Nail, Spike and Deck Rods,
Iron *Tea-Kettles, Sad-Irons*,
Pig and Bar Lead—Rifle Powder,
Writing and Wrapping Paper.

ALSO

300 kegs prime Kentucky Tobacco,
500 Boxes superior do segars,
A few do *Stone's* superior Grass and Corn Scythes' together with
100 French Post Bedsteads, a superior article made in the state of New York.
36 Breakfast tables,—Bureaus,
Common and Fancy Chairs asst'd.

And a great variety of other articles, which will be sold at reduced prices for Cash or City acceptances.

J. HANSON.

May 29—tf.

PROVISIONS, &c. &c.

300 barrels fresh FLOUR,
50,000 pounds BACON,
100 barrels WHISKEY,
100 do prime PORK,
100 do MACKEREL,
75 hhds. } SUGAR,
100 bls. }
100 bales COTTON.
few casks Muskrat Skins, just received from Fever River,

For sale by
ALLEN & GRANT.

July 17, 1829.—tf.

Damask Table Cloths.

SIX, eight and ten quarters, of any length that may be required, wove by Thomas Brown, for sale at the DOMESTIC WAREHOUSE, No. 26, Wood street. Also

Towne's Diaper Table Linen.

Orders for the above addressed to the subscriber will receive prompt attention.

GEO. COCHRAN of Richd.
March 3.—tf Agent. P. M. A.

The Medical College of Ohio.

THE LECTURES in this institution will commence on the first Monday of next November, and will continue without intermission till the end of the ensuing February, on the following subjects, viz:

Anatomy and Physiology, by JEDEDIAH COBB, M. D.
Materia Medica, by C. E. PIERSON, M. D.
Surgery, by JESSE SMITH, M. D.
Chemistry and Pharmacy, by the Rev. ELIJAH SLACK, A. M.
Obstetricks and Diseases of Women and Children, by JOSIAH WHITMAN, M. D.
Theory and Practice of Medicine, by JOHN MOORHEAD, M. D.

The Professor of Anat y will lecture six times a week; his ticke will be $12; the other Professors at leas ive times a week, and the price of each their tickets $10.

The fee for *Matric ation*, including the use of the Library, and ittance to the Hospital, is $3. In the Hos al, (the Commercial Hospital and Lunatic ylum of Ohio,) a regular course of *Clinical Instruction* is delivered on the most imp nt of the cases presented.

The cost of raduation is $2 being $3 to each Profe , and $3 for the Diploma. The commence ately after the ose of the examination the end of the session.

The lowing are the requisitions for graduation: Any person may be received as a candidate and admitted to examination, who can attended two full courses of Lectures, one them at least in this Institution; and has been for at st three years, including the time of his legiate attendance, regularly engaged under some respectable Practitioner in the study of Medicine: or, secondly, who has attended three courses of Medical Lectures, one of them at least in this Institution; and has been, in the intervals of the courses, a student under some regular Practitioner; or, thirdly, who has been, for at least four years, a reputable Practitioner, and has attended one full course in this Institution. Every candidate must, moreover, be at least twenty-one years old, and be a matriculated student of this Institution for the session or sessions that he may be required to attend. He must also produce proper testimonials to show that his case conforms fully with one or other of the above three classes of requisitions. He is not required to have attended two courses in immediate succession.

Every student who has paid for two courses of Lectures, and every Graduate of the Institution, has a right to free admission to the Lectures.

The funds of the Institution will enable its Trustees to make considerable additions to the Library previous to the next course of Lectures.

During the last session, comfortable boarding in respectable families was had by the students at from $1 75 to $2 75 per week.

Each of the Medical Districts of Ohio is entitled to select and send for gratuitous instruction, to all the Lectures, one pupil. The proper officer for the purpose is respectfully requested to give this provision of the law publicity. The pupil furnished with a ticket of selection.

From the purchase four ED. bushels of White and Yellow Hampshire strong cider; call be by W. READY.

from 900 to 1000

PRICE AT MY SH

For one of 8 spools, $2 50
For one of 10 do 2 75

The space occupied by the only 44 by 18 inches, and req than one head of drawing.

ALL

Oct. 28, 1828. ——1yep

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT. 25, 1829.

The following article is extracted from an address of William Price, Esq. of Hagerstown, in Maryland, to the voters of the fourth Congressional District in that State. We would have been well pleased to have published the whole of the address, and would have considered the time of our readers well spent in perusing it. But a small paragraph, which we have this day inserted in our columns, reminds us that an editor is like a cook who has to cater for many tastes. We have more than one thousand guests to provide for, and must set upon our table as great a variety of dishes as it will contain. We are, therefore, reluctantly compelled to cull only a part of this interesting address, and confidently recommend it to the attention of our readers.

Portugal has had full leisure to repent her folly in making a Treaty Tariff, and it is to be hoped, that we may benefit by her melancholy example.

—

It is not certain, however, that an entire repeal of our protective duties is demanded by the South. It is probable they would be satisfied, that the duties upon imported cottons should remain; we know, at least, that so long as our restrictive policy pointed alone to the protection of cottons, no doubt as to the constitutional power of Congress to pass such laws were so much as whispered in our legislative halls. But as soon as cottons were perfectly protected, and woollens became the subject in their turn of protective duties, it was discovered for the first time, that Congress were transcending their constitutional powers. Mr. Calhoun, who, in a speech in the House of Representatives, in 1816, declared that such a protection should be afforded to our manufactures as would put them beyond the reach of contingency, and that capital thus invested, 'produced an interest strictly American, as much so as agriculture,' now pronounces the tariff unconstitutional, and gives it as his opinion that if it be not repealed, it will produce the most calamitous events.

A repeal of the Tariff is so far out of the question, that we cannot be content with merely not repealing it. Our language must be, go on with the Tariff; enlarge the sphere of your protective policy. The foreign market for our wheat has always been about what it is now, unless when war produced a forced and unnatural state of things in the world. The production of wheat in our country has progressively increased with our population, is increasing, and will continue to increase. Without a corresponding increase of our manufacturers, by the operation of our protective system, where will our wheat find its purchasers?—its consumers? Every day converts new portions of our western forests into grain fields. How then can the market be left stationary at any point, while the production is daily augmenting? As long as we have new lands to clear and cultivate, we must go on with the Tariff, or be without a market for their produce. To stand still would be almost as bad as to go back.

If the benefits of the tariff policy were confined to any one section of the Union, and were manifestly injurious to every other portion of it, it would be highly selfish in such section to desire its continuance. But it is not believed to be true, that its operation is, upon the whole, injurious to any part of our country. Nature seems to have intended this Union as a perfect and entire community. Certain parts of it are evidently intended for producing the different raw materials—other parts find employment and accumulate wealth in manufacturing them into the necessaries and luxuries of life—a third part, the agricultural, gives bread to all. These different parts are mutually necessary and mutually beneficial to each other. The law which prevents any fabric from being brought here by foreigners raises manufacturers among ourselves of the same article, and this gives employment to one class of our people. It creates a demand for the raw material, which, if our country can produce it—and what is it that our country cannot produce?—gives employment to another class. Both of these classes, with their families, and servants, must be fed, and thus another class comes in for benefit of the law, and the last gives the first class. These classes, with the mercantile class, which is employed in bringing from the places where they are produced the raw materials, for the use of the manufacturer, and in placing the manufactured articles in the hands of the consumers, comprehend the whole of the American family, every portion of which is equally benefitted by the tariff policy. No section of this nation has been more advanced in wealth and prosperity by the operation of these laws than the South, and it must be regarded as ungenerous that they should be now unwilling to see other portions of our country take their turn in the enjoyment of equal benefits from the same source.

Men may tell us if they please, about the late liberal and enlarged policy of England. It is all delusion. Her tariff is as exclusive now as it has been at any time since the reign of Elizabeth. The policy of England, and the wisdom of her tariff, cannot be better illustrated than by a short account of the treaty concluded between Queen Anne and Peter, king of Portugal, in 1703, called the Methuen treaty, from the name of the ambassador by whom it was negotiated. At this period the manufactures of England were rising fast into importance, and the wool [illegible] soon became among the [illegible] advantage of this state of things, sent an ambassador to king Peter, who proposed that England should receive the wines of Portugal free of duty, provided Portugal would receive the woollen cloths and other woollen manufactures of England upon the same terms. And a treaty was at once concluded upon this basis. The consequences were such as might have been foreseen. The kingdom of Portugal was immediately inundated with British woollens, at half the cost of their own fabrics. The manufacturers of Portugal struggling for a short time in the unequal contest, soon abandoned their looms, and their establishments finally sunk into ruin. Portugal, from that period to the present, has been an impoverished and wasted kingdom. England engrosses all the productions of her colonies, as well as her own native commodities, and supplies the Portuguese in return with her numberless manufactures at her own prices.

Fellow Citizens: It is now confidently asserted in the public prints that the new minister, sent from our government to the court of St. James', is instructed to propose a treaty of commerce with England, upon the basis that we are to receive her manufactures, if she will receive our wheat and tobacco; our *cotton* she receives already, because she cannot do without it. Between such an arrangement and the Methuen treaty, there is no difference in principle, and if it should be concluded, as report says it will be, the consequences may be easily foretold. Our manufacturers, in a competition with British capitalists, and the British Government to back them, will soon experience the fate of the manufacturers of Portugal. Our home market will be destroyed, and the earnings of our labor taken across the Atlantic to add to the overgrown wealth of foreigners. I cannot believe, without more convincing evidence than I have yet seen, that any such treaty is seriously in contemplation by our government. I cannot believe so, for the following reasons:

1. Our government have, by the Constitution, no power, under the circumstances, to make such a treaty.

2. If any modification of the tariff were thought advisable, to effect it by treaty would be the most objectionable of all imaginable modes. Because as soon as a treaty is concluded by our government, the the national faith is pledged for the strict observance of all its stipulations; and no matter how injurious it may be found to the country, nor how ruinous to the industry and resources of the people, it is the solemn contract of the nation, and must be performed, even in the face of national bankruptcy. If, on the contrary, a tariff of duties is regulated by the legislation of the country, we are at liberty at any moment to abolish any part of it which does not work as well as was expected.

3. The tariff being a question in which the people of the Union have taken a deep interest, and having, by their representatives, on more occasions than one, solemnly established it as a part of their fundamental policy, I cannot believe that our government would take the measure out of the hands of the people, and establish a new and different policy, without their consent, and contrary to their known, and repeatedly declared will.

Statistics on Madness and Suicide.

The late M. Monthyon left a considerable sum of money to be expended by the royal Institute of France in premiums. Some of these premiums have for their object the encouragement of virtue, and others the promotion of knowledge. The subject lately given for competition was a treatise on the statistics of madness, sudden death and suicide. A great many papers were presented, but the examiners thought only one worthy particular notice. The author of this essay was a Mr. Falret. The investigations of this gentleman furnished the following results:—

The number of persons afflicted with madness is one third greater among women than men. Men are struck with madness most frequently about the age of 30 and 31; women about the age of from 40 to 43. Women are generally most disposed to melancholy; men to suicide. Suicides are generally more common among men in the month of April; among women in the month of August. Suicides are more frequent among unmarried men; but with women it is observed that suicide is more common among the married. Must we conclude from this that marriage is beneficial to men, while to women it brings sorrow? Suicide becomes more common among men [illegible] age of 35 to 45; among women [illegible] age of 25 to 35.

It appears remarkable fact that the two sexes manifest in preserve the difference of their means of habits in the choice of the course. The action to which they have recourse instruments and when choose cutting instruments, and suffocation; women choose poison causes of suicide the most immediate and unfortunate in women are jealousy disappointed ambitions; among men, [illegible] tune. Misery produces reverses of fortune. The number of suicides in [illegible] pretty near equal

About half the sudden deaths are produced by apoplexy. It has been observed that from 1804 to 1813 there observed greater number of apoplexies than from 1813 to 1823. Is this great [illegible] from be attributed to the moral effect [illegible] ce to by political events which filled the period? The proportion of apoplexies among men and women is, 1,670 for men and 1,627 for women.

Fragibility of Glass.—The process of annealing glass may be carried to a much higher degree of perfection than is generally imagined. In the glass house a large stove or oven is usually provided, where the glass is annealed, and the duty paid on whatever goods may have been blown during the preceding day. Now if a large boiler could be substituted for the oven, and the glass kept at the temperature [illegible] degrees

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THE INDIANS

From the National Intelligencer.

PRESENT CRISIS IN THE CONDITION OF THE AMERICAN INDIANS. No. VII.

In the article of guaranty, which was the subject of discussion in my last number, the country of the Cherokee nation is called "*their lands;*" an expression utterly at variance with the notion, that [illegible]nds belonging to the whites. Indeed, the [illegible] interpretation of our compacts with the Indians, does great violence to the ordinary rules of language. The seventh article is short, and will bear repeating. It reads thus: "THE UNITED STATES SOLEMNLY GUARANTY TO THE CHEROKEE NATION, ALL THE LANDS NOT HEREBY CEDED." This seems to be, upon the face of it, a plain sentence. A man of moderate information would at least suppose himself to understand it. He would not suspect that there was a secret, recondite meaning, altogether incompatible with the apparent one. But it seems that there *was* such a meaning, How it was discovered, or by whom, the public are not informed. The present Secretary of War, however, has lately adopted it, and urged it upon the Cherokees as decisive of the whole question at issue. The true meaning of the article, then, as explained by a public functionary thirty-eight years after it was made, would have been accurately expressed as follows: "*The United States solemnly declare that the Cherokee Indians have no right nor title to any lands within the territory of the United States, as fixed by the treaty of 1783; but the United States permit the Cherokees to remain on the lands of North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, (South and West of the above described boundary) until the said State take possession of the same.*"

This is the guaranty of the Cherokee country! It is certainly the interpretation of the Secretary of War. How would other treaties bear a similar explanation? The newspapers tell us, that Russia, Great Britain, and France, have engaged to *guaranty* the territory of Greece within certain limits. Does this mean that the Greeks are to be permitted to live, for the present, on lands which belong to the Turks; but that the Turks, whenever they please, may take possession of their own lands, and massacre the Greeks?

The Federal Constitution says, (Art. IV. sec. 4) "The United States shall *guaranty* to every State in this Union, *a Republican form of government;*" the true meaning of which may hereafter appear to be as follows: "The United States shall *permit* each State to have a Republican form of government for the present; and until *a monarchical form of government* shall be imposed upon the people thereof."

The true meaning of an instrument is that which was in the minds of the parties, at the time of signing. Can the Secretary of War prove that General Washington understood the treaty of Holston, according to the explanation now given? Can he prove that the Cherokee chiefs and warriors understood it in the same manner? Surely he would not have it signed and ratified in one sense, and carried into effect in a totally different and opposite sense. He must therefore suppose, that the Cherokees intended to admit that they had no right to 'their own lands,' and that they stood ready to remove whenever requested. But he must allow, that if this were the meaning of the parties, it was very strangely expressed; and however sincerely he may entertain the newly discovered opinion as to the meaning, he may still find it extremely difficult to convince the world that he is right.

Will the Secretary of War guaranty his country against any loss of character, as a consequence of adopting his interpretation? Whom will he get for sponsors and compurgators? Can he engage that impartial and disinterested men will be satisfied? And if they will not, or if there is *danger* that they will not, should he not distrust his own conclusions? And may he not have arrived at them without sufficient examination?

Not to dwell longer on the *words* of the article, is it credible that the Cherokees would have signed a treaty, in the year 1791, if they had been plainly told that the United States did not acknowledge them as a separate people; that they had no rights, nor any lands; that they lived upon their ancient hunting grounds by the permission of the whites; and that, whenever the whites required it, they must remove beyond the Mississippi? At that very moment the Cherokees felt strong. They and the neighboring tribes could collect a formidable force. They had an illimitable forest in which to range, with many parts of which they were perfectly acquainted. They could have driven the white settlers, on a line of more than 500 miles in extent. Many a Braddock's field, many a St. Clair's defeat, many a battle of Tippecanoe, would have been witnessed, before they could have been expelled from their swamps and their mountains, their open woods and their impervious cane brakes, and fairly dislodged from the wide regions on the side of the Mississippi.

The people of the United States wanted a peace. We invited the Cherokees to lay down their arms. We spoke kindly to them, called them our brothers, at the beginning of every sentence; treated them as equals; spoke largely of our future kindness and friendship; and shall we now—(I speak to the People of the United States at large)—shall we now hesitate to acknowledge the full force of the obligations by which we bound ourselves? Having, in the days of our weakness, and at our own instance, obtained a peace for our own benefit, shall we now, merely because no human power can oppose an array of bayonets, set aside the fundamental article, without which no treaty could have been made?

But I must proceed with other parts of the compact.

ART. 8. If any person, not an Indian, shall settle on any of the Cherokees' lands, he shall forfeit the protection of the United States, and the Cherokees may punish him.

ART. 9. No citizen of the United States shall attempt to hunt on the lands of the Cherokees; nor shall any such citizen go into the Cherokee country without a passport from the Governor of a State, or Territory, or such other person as the President of the United States may authorize to grant the same.

ARTS. 10 and 11. Reciprocal engagements, in regard to the delivery and punishment of criminals.

ART. 12. No retaliation or reprisal, in case of injury, till after satisfaction shall have been demanded and refused.

ART. 13. The Cherokees to give notice of any hostile designs.

ART. 14. That the Cherokee Nation may be led to a greater degree of civilization, and to become herdsmen and cultivators, instead of remaining in a state of hunters, the United States will, from time to time, furnish, gratuitously, the said Nation with useful implements of husbandry; and further to assist the said nation in so desirable a pursuit, and at the same time to establish a certain mode of communication, the United States will send such and so many persons to reside in said nation as they may judge proper, not exceeding four in number, who shall qualify themselves to act as interpreters. These persons shall have lands assigned by the Cherokees for cultivation for themselves and their successors in office; but they shall be precluded exercising any kind of traffic.

ART 15. All animosities to cease, and the treaty to be executed in good faith.

ART. 16. The treaty to take effect as soon as ratified by the President of the United States, with the advice and consent of the Senate.

The Treaty was signed, in behalf of the United States, by William Blount, Governor of the territory South of the Ohio, and by forty-one Cherokee Chiefs and Warriors in behalf of the Cherokee nation; and was afterwards duly ratified by the President and Senate.

Some remarks seem to be demanded on several articles. In the 9th, the country of the Cherokees is again called their "*lands,*" as it was before; and the citizens of the United States are strictly prohibited from *attempting* to hunt on their lands, nor could any of our people obtain a passport.

Cherokee Indian, or Indians, or person residing among them, or who shall take *refuge in their nation,* shall steal a horse from, or commit a robbery, or murder, or other capital crime, on any citizens or inhabitants of the United States, the Cherokee Nation shall be bound *to deliver him or them up,* to be punished according to the law of the United States."

Thus it appears, that if a party of Cherokees should commit murder in the white settlements, upon citizens of the United States, the murderers could not be pursued a foot within the Cherokee boundary. Nay, more, if one of our own people should commit murder, or any other capital crime, and should take refuge in the Cherokee Nation, he could not be pursued, however flagrant the case might be, and however well known the criminal. The Cherokees arrest him in their own way, and by their own authority; and they were bound by this treaty to do, (what by the laws of Nations they would not have been bound to do,) that is, to deliver up criminals for punishment. Neither the United States, nor any particular State, had any jurisdiction over the Cherokee country. But the next article, which my argument makes it necessary to quote at large, is, if possible, still more decisive of the matter.

ART. 11. If any citizen or inhabitant of the United States, or of either of the territorial districts of the United States, shall go into any town, settlement, or territory, belonging to the Cherokees, and shall there commit any crime upon, or trespass against the person or property of any peaceable and friendly Indian or Indians, which, *if committed within the jurisdiction of any State, or within the jurisdiction of either of said districts,* against a citizen or any white inhabitant thereof, would be punishable by the laws of such state or district, such offender or offenders shall be subject to the same punishment, and shall be proceeded against in the same manner as if the offence had been committed *within the jurisdiction of the State or District* to which he or they may belong, against a citizen or white inhabitant thereof.

If there is any meaning in language, it is here irresistibly implied, that the Cherokee country, or "territory," is not "within the jurisdiction of any State, or within the jurisdiction of either of the territorial Districts of the United States." Within what jurisdiction is it, then? Doubtless within Cherokee jurisdiction; for this territory is described as "*belonging to the Cherokees,*"—one of the most forcible idiomatic expressions of our language to designate absolute property. What then becomes of the assumption of jurisdiction over the Cherokees by the State of Georgia? This question will be easily decided by the man who can tell which is the strongest, a treaty of the United States, or an act of the Legislature of a State. The treaty says, that the Cherokee territory is inviolable; and that even white renegadoes cannot be pursued thither. A recent law of Georgia declares the greater part of the Cherokee country to be under the jurisdiction of that State; and that the laws of Georgia shall take full effect upon the Cherokees within less than a year from the present time. The Constitution of the United States (Art. VI.) has these words: "All treaties made under the authority of the United States, shall be *the supreme law of the land:* and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any thing in the laws or Constitution of any State *to the contrary notwithstanding.*" The question of jurisdiction is, therefore, easily settled.

But the full acknowledgment of the national rights of the Cherokees, and of the sacredness of their territory, is not all that the treaty contains. The fourteenth article was framed expressly for the purpose of *preserving* and *perpetuating* the national existence of the Cherokees. That they might "*be led to a greater degree of civilization,*" appears to have been a favorite design of the American Government. With a view to this object, and that they might "become *herdsmen and cultivators,*" the United States proffered some important advantages; and it is by the aid of these very advantages, and by the co-operation of faithful teachers and missionaries, that the Cherokees have been led to a greater degree of civilization than any other tribe of Indians. So undeniable is this fact, that Georgia has repeatedly complained of it; and the Government has been blamed for doing those things which the United States were bound to do by the most solemn treaty stipulations.

In a word, the treaty of Holston is a plain document, having a direct object. It is consistent with itself. It does not contain the most distant implication, that any portion of the human race, except the Cherokees themselves, has even the shadow of a claim upon the Cherokee territory. It guaranties that territory to its possessors as their own absolute property; accepts some small grants from them; and engages that the United States shall befriend them, in their future efforts for improvement. That the Cherokees have never forfeited the benefit of these stipulations will appear in subsequent numbers.

WILLIAM PENN

Foreign News.

From the New York Gazette of Sept. 17.

FROM ENGLAND.

By the old line packet ship Caledonia, Captain Rogers, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool, we have received our regular supply of London papers to the 5th and Liverpool to the 7th of August, inclusive. The ship left Liverpool at too early an hour in the morning of the 8th to obtain the papers of that day. The annexed extracts contain all that possesses any interest.

The Augsburgh Gazette, under the head of Frontiers of Turkey, gives news from Constantinople, which state that the situation of affairs was not there supposed to be so bad as it is said to be. The fall of Silistria was known there on the 5th of July, but, as was expected, it had not produced any extraordinary sensation. The Sultan had resolved to employ all his resources to oppose the progress of the enemy. The Captain Pacha had again sailed into the Black sea, to assist Bourgas, which is threatened by the Russian army.

The accounts from Vienna are to the 26th ult. the latest yet received, and announce the arrival of a Courier in 18 days from Constantinople, with intelligence that Mr. Gordon had had an audience of the Grand Seignor; and that the Reis Effendi had really sent his interpreter to Choumla to negotiate an armistice, after which commissioners were to be named by the Porte to meet those of the Emperor Nicholas, at the Russian head quarters.

Despatches, dated Edina, the 14th of July, have been received at the Foreign Office, from Mr. Dawkins. Accounts had been received that the irregular troops at Lepanto and Missolonghi had mutinied, in consequence of certain allowances of pay being withheld from them. The troops had sent a remonstrance to the President of Greece on the subject. It is believed that those stationed at Lepanto were the first to mutiny, and that the others immediately followed their example. The answer of the President to their remonstrance had not been received when the accounts which communicate this intelligence were despatched from Egina.

FALL OF SILISTRIA.—It is now confidently asserted, that gold had been more effective in gaining the fortress than arms, and that something very like what occurred at Varna was acted at Silistria. Achmet Pacha refused to surrender: but the second in command, assisted by the foreign troops of the garrison, gave up the place, and stipulated for a retreat for themselves in Russia. The conquerers, however, if, after such a statement, they can be called, had the grace to respect the fidelity of the Pacha, and to allow him and his few Turkish soldiers a free passage home.

The *Nuremburgh Courier* states that the Emperor Nicholas has sent to the Governor of Moldavia and Wallachia a plan of a constitution for the principalities, of which the following are the chief provisions:—1. That the two provinces shall remain under the *suzeraintè* of Turkey. 2. That they shall elect hospodars, and that to Russia and Turkey shall belong the right of confirming the election. 3. That the taxes, equally divided, shall be fixed once for all, and that the hospodars shall not have the power to augment them. 4. That a fixed [illegible] shall be [illegible] to the hospodars in or-

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[illegible] in burdening [illegible] will be abolish-

[illegible]erranean says, [illegible] of his attach- [illegible]g 25,000 francs [illegible]ize money, and [illegible] the wives and [illegible]en in defence of

[illegible]els arrived in Lis- [illegible] Don Miguel; and [illegible] infantry has re- [illegible]o reinforce the ex- [illegible]ce Col. Pinto has [illegible]are entered in the [illegible]rcio, as having stop- [illegible]ration from Lisbon [illegible]f Brazil, has been [illegible] cargoes to Brazil [illegible] from the classes of [illegible]ecruiting is talked of. [illegible]ome foreign Govern- [illegible]erloaded, may be in- [illegible]beration.

[illegible]e Pacha of Belgrade [illegible]nstantinople of the 30th [illegible] given orders for the [illegible]d near Adrianople, [illegible]mla. Preparations [illegible] it is inferred that [illegible] take the field. [illegible]now on their march [illegible]

[illegible] 30.—The great [illegible]mla, is generally [illegible] most vigorous [illegible] is said that the [illegible]s at least is infe- [illegible]he Dragoman of [illegible] has received orders [illegible]t out to-day or to- [illegible] for the Turkish mai[illegible]my. This officer, [illegible] known, always acts [illegible]ancipal part in neg- [illegible] An extraordinary cour[illegible] has been despatch- [illegible] day to Vienna.

A letter from Constant[illegible]ple, of 30th June, [illegible] the Augsburgh Gazette, say

"I embrace an opportunity which offers, to inform you, that the Reis Effendi, after having examined the preliminary proposals for peace, sent to Shumla to the Grand Vizier, has just despatched the Dragoman of the Porte, with his answer to the Russian head-quarters.

"Hence fresh hopes are entertained in this capital, that peace may be disposed more speedily than we had ventured to hope."

HAMBURGH, July 28.—Further details have been published respecting the capture of Silistria. On the 12th (30th) of June, at half past 2 A. M. the mine was sprung, the effect of which was to open a practical breach in the very heart of the fortress, and two other mines were ready to be sprung. Hereupon the garrison seems to have been struck with utter dismay, and at 10 o'clock the same evening, it was intimated to Gen. Krassowsky, the commandant of the fortress was desirous to capitulate. A capitulation was agreed upon the same evening, and on the following morning Russian troops entered the fortress through a breach. The Russians have taken 9,000 prisoners, including upwards of 1,000 wounded, 200 pieces of artillery, independently of 31 of the flotilla, and 31 standards.

The following are the principal features of the capitulation:—

"1. The garrison to be prisoners of war, to deliver up the whole of their arms, baggage, artillery and flotilla, but to retain their private property.

"2. All Mahometan inhabitants are free to leave the place, and to repair with their families whither they please, but without taking their property with them.

"3. Those who choose to repair to Russia [illegible] listria to receive assistance."

ST. PETERSBURGH, July 14.—Prince Mat[illegible] has already passed the Balkan, and issued a proclamation, in which he promises that private property shall be respected. The [illegible] ample supplies of provisions [illegible] troops, for which they will receive payment in money. Count Diebitsch is waiting for the arrival of a caravan with camels to pass the Balkan with the main army. Gen. Krassowsky is to invest Shumla.

WARSAW, July [illegible].—We have received news that Count Diebitsch has completely invested Shumla and will soon [illegible] by storm.

A letter has been published by an officer of the Blonde frigate, giving some of the manner of receiving additional particulars at Constantinople. On [illegible] British Ambassador strong batteries, he says which [illegible] the first castle, or pean side of the Straits, [illegible] on the European fired at us, or rather a little [illegible] guns were We were near enough to the [illegible] the ship.—that the tremendously heavy [illegible] perceive tier were loaded with ponderous [illegible] ground On seeing a boat move off from [illegible] marbles Turkish officer, [illegible] with a message from the Governor of the [illegible] to fect that he could not allow us to [illegible] an order from his superior, the Pacha [illegible] dunelles; for that we [illegible] to do so he his head." To this Ambassador [illegible] the Embassy should [illegible] the Governor fired another [illegible] should certainly "lose his head." We [illegible] sail, and passed the batteries [illegible] lestation. At midnight a [illegible] without further on board with an apology [illegible] tion of Turkey Dardanelles for the unco[illegible] the Pacha of act of firing at a British ship [illegible] and unjustifish Ambassador on board, [illegible] with the had directed the Governor to [illegible] the Pacha and that he should be subjected [illegible] down into punishment of banishment.

PARIS, August 3.—It is affirmed by some journals, that French officers of distinction [illegible] the Empress of Brazil. Among [illegible] accompanied be a general, an old friend of Prince [illegible] Colonels, a Lieutenant Colonel, and [illegible] three of whom belong to the Artillery.

The Chamber of Peers met July 30 [illegible] to discuss the budget of the ways and [illegible] 1829, which was adopted by a majority [illegible] to 2.

The French papers of Sunday, [illegible] dinance of the King, closing the Session [illegible] gislature. The Peers separated [illegible] the Deputies, as usual, with the [illegible] le Roi."

IRELAND.

The *Clare Election* took [illegible] 30th July, near Ennis. [illegible] more than 60,000 persons [illegible] and that perfect good [illegible] through the day.

Mr. O'Connell was pro[illegible] O'Gorman Mahon, and Sir [illegible] Steele, Major Macnamara, [illegible] candidate being named, the [illegible] ed Daniel O'Connell, Esq. [illegible] elected. This announce[illegible] stantly followed by im[illegible] waving of hats and handk[illegible] cheering was re-echoed [illegible] of the court-room, and [illegible] town. Mr. O'Connell, [illegible] on the usual topics, to [illegible] that it was his intention to [illegible] vestigation into the story of [illegible] in order that the Duke of [illegible] the brother of his King, [illegible] from the foul slanders by [illegible] been assailed. Mr. O'Connell [illegible] ed at six o'clock, and at seven [illegible] gentlemen sat down to dinner [illegible] the occasion. It was intimated [illegible] day by Major Macnamara [illegible] that both would stand for [illegible] Liberator the first opportunity [illegible]

An official statement of the [illegible] rising fast into to each adventurer free of postage expense [illegible] ply to or address

GEO. A. C[illegible]
Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, [illegible]
Wood st. Pittsburgh
Managers' Office, Sept. 18, 1829.

WROUGHT NAILS

OF the best quality, assorted sizes, at the Warehouse of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association, Nayle's Wood Street.
Nov. 14 [illegible]

PETER [illegible]
WM. [illegible]
WM. A[illegible]
JAMES [illegible]
Feb. 22, 18[illegible]

Mill to [illegible]
[illegible] plant, [illegible] used in France, with [illegible] cultivation [illegible] circumstances [illegible]

Pittsb[illegible]

(Corrected

Ashes, pot,
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Butter, keg,
Bags, 3 bu.
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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT. 25, 1829.

We will enter into no controversy with the Editor of the "Allegheny Democrat." Our patrons have our paper before them. Now we publish an article from the last Democrat, and our readers can form their own opinions as to the amount of *truth and candor* contained in it.

From the last Allegheny Democrat.

Mr. Craig has commenced his editorial labors in the Gazette. As was expected, the tory spirit breathes in every line. He says no *honest* man can justify the course of the present administration. We hope no tory will.

The editor of the Statesman, in relation to our predecessors, remarks that "they gave us a Parthian arrow as they were flying the field." This does not seem to be fair and ingenuous. Mr. Butler well knew, that the Messrs. Maclean had sold the Pittsburgh Gazette, and that they would issue but *one* number more of that paper. With full knowledge of this fact, Mr. Butler imputes to them an active for an omission, which was altogether *accidental*. Under these circumstances, our predecessors were compelled to deny the imputation in the *last* paper, or to suffer it to go *uncontradicted*. They were unwilling to submit to the charge of having *intentionally* committed sins both of *commission* and *omission*: they therefore contradicted the insinuation, and this Mr. Butler calls shooting "Parthian arrow," &c. Mr. Butler selected his own time for the charge, and the Messrs. Maclean were compelled either to reply or to submit.

We publish the proceedings of a meeting of a number of citizens from the five south western counties of Pennsylvania, at the Town Hall in Brownsville, on the 18th instant. The object of the meeting, the improvement of the Monongahela, is one of deep moment to our city. The citizens of Pittsburg are fully awake to their interests on this subject. The shortness of the notice of the meeting, was much regretted. Had the meeting been postponed until about the first of October, we have no doubt that delegates would have been sent from this city and county, duly authorized and instructed to represent the views and wishes of our fellow-citizens.

We this day publish an advertisement of the editor of the Steubenville Herald, to which we invite the attention of our trading people. The Herald is a well established, respectable journal, has an extensive circulation in Ohio, and the editor has always manifested friendly feelings towards our flourishing city. Our trade with the eastern part of Ohio is of much importance, at present, no doubt, but much increased by proper exertions.—If it is known to our neighbors in Ohio that we have assortments of goods worthy their attention, we may be certain to receive their custom. Advertising in well selected newspapers is a proper and most efficient manner of giving the desired information.

PURCHASE OF TEXAS.

Some of our editors seem to approach this subject very charily, and express much diffidence and doubt upon the subject. We are free to acknowledge that we feel none of this chariness and entertain none of these doubts. Every mind of the middle and northern states should readily by every means that are legal and constitutional the addition to our southern borders of a territory seven or eight times as large as Pennsylvania. Our extent of Territory must have some limit; we cannot go on to extend continually; at some point we must stop.

It was once contended that our original territory was to extensive for our present form of government and some of our best patriots entertained serious apprehensions upon that subject. Other persons, however, equally wise and equally patriotic entertained different sentiments. The experiment was tried and resulted happily. Louisiana was afterwards added, and yet our country prospered; our form of government proved equal to the emergency. Still, however, man will say that there is a certain extent to country, for the government of which our constitution is not suited. There certainly is a point beyond which we cannot advance with safety: what that point may be, no human being can pretend to determine. That we cannot precisely fix that point is certainly no evidence that it does not exist. Every addition of territory brings us so much nearer to the utmost extent which our government can admit and retain. For this reason alone dependent of various others, we should not enlarge our territory unnecessarily, or without strong inducements.

Before we purchased Louisiana, the inhabitants of Western Pennsylvania, and Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, &c. were completely excluded from access to the ocean. We occupied the heads and courses of several great rivers which fall into the Mississippi, and the eastern side of that great river, from its source to the thirty-first degree of north latitude; yet not a boat nor a man could pass to the gulf of Mexico or to a market, without the assent of the sovereign of a distant country. The inhabitants of the waters of the Mississippi would not be content while excluded from a market. The holder of the outlet of Mississippi could operate a fatal effect upon the fears and interests of the western people, by shutting up the mouth of the river. Discontent and turbulence must have ensued in the western states, until a free navigation was secured. A dangerous neighbor had possession of the only outlet for the valley of the Mississippi; by shutting the outlet, he would certainly create discontent in the west; perhaps separate from the eastern states. Upon this subject Judge Pitkin's Civil History of the United States, vol. 2nd. page 485, says, among other things, he says:—"Such a separation had been contemplated by the Spanish governors of Louisiana, and suggested to some individuals of the west," &c. *"The free navigation of the Mississippi was held out as an inducement."* The view of the western people listened seriously to these propositions, but they ought often be repeated.

When the western country became more densely settled, the want of a free navigation would be more severely felt, these propositions would, no doubt, become more pleasing, and eventually might be eagerly grasped at.

Such was the situation of affairs when Louisiana was acquired. It was not then the mere simple question, whether we will purchase *more* territory. That purchase certainly add largely to our territory, and of course brought us so much nearer to the *maximum* extent which our form of government will bear. But it was not then a mere abstract question of more or less. The western people were clamorous for an outlet for their produce; our southern neighbors were busy stirring up discontent and murmuring, and would never cease their machinations, while they had such means of operating, as they possessed, by holding our only passage to the ocean. Many of our patriots, who might even have *seen prospective* danger in purchasing Louisiana, must have *felt* that there was *actual present* danger in suffering the *key* of the West to remain in the hands of a foreign power. Such patriots might well have silenced their misgivings by saying, "Let the worst come, we at least put off *present impending evil*." Now, however, the question is entirely different; now, it is the mere crying of the leech for *more, more*. No one of our great rivers has its outlet in Texas; our citizens can have free intercourse with all the world, without passing through this province. The holders of Texas cannot operate upon the fears or the interests of any portion of our citizens, by threatening to close our passage through their dominions to the ocean. Surely then there is no present impending evil to induce us to go on increasing our territory until we pass the point of safety.

Arguments against the policy and expediency of enlarging our territory are inexhaustible; but we will add no more on the general question. To Pennsylvanians one additional argument might be urged. There are to the North and East of Pennsylvania *seventy-nine* votes in Congress, and to the South of Pennsylvania and Ohio *ninety-six* votes. Pennsylvania is, therefore, about the *pivot* of the union: she has indeed been called the *key stone* of the political arch. Whilst our territory is limited by its present boundaries, no one section of the country can obtain any great preponderance, no great interest of the country will be sacrificed; the representatives of Pennsylvania, by moving from one scale to the other, will keep the government in equipoise, sometimes uniting with the south, as on the Declaration of War, sometimes with the middle and eastern States, as on the Tariff—Thus deciding all matters equitably and for the best interests of the country. Give, however, to the southern states the province of Texas, and in less than twenty years, the balance of power will be destroyed, the American System will be abolished, southern interests, southern feelings, southern principles, will preponderate, and Pennsylvania may bid a long farewell to all her influence.

Divers matters collected together.

The Secretary of the Treasury has addressed a Circular to the Marshals of the United States, requesting them to prepare such statements as they can of the number of Salt Manufactories in their respective States, and the places where established; the capital invested, the number of persons engaged, the price and kinds of salt at the different works; and such other facts, as will furnish data, by which to judge of the capacity of the country to extend the manufacture of salt.

A rich planter and merchant from Guadaloupe, advertises in Galignani's (Paris) Messenger, of July last, that he has an only daughter, aged 19, of agreeable person and cultivated education; that he wishes to find a suitable match for her, and will give with her a portion of 1,800,000 francs.

From the Minutes of the several Annual Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church, it appears that the total number of members belonging to that church in America is as follows:—Whites, 382,679; Colored, 62,814; Indians, 2,250. Increase since 1828, 29,305. The number of travelling preachers is 1,697; superannuated 120; total 1,817; increase since last year, 175.

On the third instant, snow fell in Vermont to the depth of near two inches.

Abraham Bradly has been removed from the office of Assistant Post Master General, and Chas R. Gardner appointed in his stead.

William Carroll has been re-elected Governor of Tennessee.

About 2000 tons of stone were broken at the House of Correction in Boston, for the purpose of MacAdamizing the streets. Thus, if the rascals will not mend their own *ways*, they must improve the public ways.

It is proposed in Boston to form a company to make a settlement in the Oregon Territory. Books are opened to receive names.

John Patton, of Ohio, brought a suit against Jas. B. Gardner for a libel, arising out of the last presidential contest. A jury composed of an equal number of both parties gave a verdict in favor of plaintiff, for *four hundred and fifty dollars*. Gardner has lately received the appointment of register of the land office, at Tiffin, Ohio.

In the Chinese law, one of the grounds on which a husband may divorce his wife, is, *her being given too much to talking*.

A London Magazine says, the prussic acid has been obtained from the leaves of *green tea* in so concentrated a state, that one drop killed a dog, almost instantaneously. A strong infusion of souchong tea, sweetened, is as effectual in poisoning flies, as the solution of arsenic generally sold for that purpose.

In the reign of Queen Ann there were about twenty-five English merchants resident at Constantinople. According to Mr. Madden, there are now about half that number.

Madden says that the modern Greek is habitually a liar, and that he never found a Turk to keep his word when it was his interest to break it.

A Camelion was brought to Philadelphia by Captain Trout, of the brig J. Ashman, which arrived there a few days since.

Richard Ward, a very ingenious mechanic of Salem Bridge, Conn. has lately invented a *clock* which *winds itself up*. It keeps correct time, strikes the hour regularly, and will continue to run until worn out, without the application of any power to it. Who can beat the Yankees! [*Esto Perpetua.*]

The Brooklyn (Conn.) Journal states that in Plainfield, a dog having been set upon a black-snake which some hay makers had wounded, the reptile darted its head into the dog's mouth, when he rolled on his back, and remained insensible for a minute; then springing up, he seized and killed the snake. Three days after the dog died. The black-snake has never been considered poisonous, and does not bite.

Magnetic Pole.—Brewster's Journal states that letters have been received from Professor Hansteen and his companions, to the 18th of February.—They arrived at Irkutsk on the 7th of that month—afterwards visited Kiachta, and passed into China. "Their observations have proved perfectly satisfactory, and *the position of the Magnetic Pole is ascertained*. Centuries may elapse before Siberia will be again so thoroughly observed."

Captain Basil Hall is said to have received $7,125 from the London publishers, for the copyright of his Travels in America.

Porter.—One million two hundred and forty-five thousand six hundred and thirty-one barrels of porter were brewed by the first ten houses in London, during the year ending 5th July, 1829. In the previous year, the same houses brewed 90,000 barrels more.

Lately, at the Brattleborough Lyceum, the question debated was, "whether early marriages were productive of more good than evil." The ladies voted, and it was decided in favor of early marriages, by an overwhelming majority.

The number of sheep lost, during the present season, by the "Rot," in the west of England, exceeds 100,000. One man, near Shaftsbury, lost every sheep and cow on his farm.

The body of a free colored woman, much bruised, was discovered, a short time ago, near Annapolis, in Maryland, confined by a rope round her neck, to the root of a peach tree. The tree was almost torn from its roots by the struggles of the poor creature to free herself. Two children of the deceased, a boy and a gal, gave an account of the nefarious affair, but being *incompetent witnesses*, on account of their color, their testimony cannot be heard, and the murderers must escape punishment in this world.

A black glass bottle which will contain *thirty-one* gallons, was lately made at Lechmere point glass house, west Boston.

The Canal Packet boat Chesapeake, passed through the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal on the 16th instant.

On the 1st July two persons were married at Strathavon, in Scotland, whose united ages amounted to 143 years. The same couple pledged their faith to each other fifty years ago, but fortune decreed them to be married to other persons, and each of them had raised a family.

The Norristown Bridge over the Schuylkill, eight hundred feet long exclusive of the abutments, is so far completed that foot passengers can pass over it.

Family Party.—Ten sons of Stephen and Sarah Morse, the youngest twenty-four years of age, lately met at their parents' house, near Haverhill, New Hampshire.

One of the greatest terrors to a domesticated dog, is a naked man. A tan yard, at Kilmarnock, in Scotland, was, a few years ago, extensively robbed by a thief, who took this method of overcoming the courage of a fierce and powerful Newfoundland dog, which had long protected the property.

The amount of auction duties paid at Boston for the semi-annual term ending with May last, was $15,200,48.

The following Captains all lodged at one time at the New American Hotel, Liverpool, viz. Capt. Wood, Capt. Stone, Capt. Long, Capt. Short, Capt. Trott, Capt. Gallop, Capt. Graves, Capt. Toms, Capt. Frost, Capt. Snow, Capt. Black, Capt. White, and many others.

The Lexington Reporter says, "it is the general opinion that pork will be high. Hogs are said to be scarce."

Table salt of excellent quality is manufactured at the Short Creek Saline, Ohio.

A Chemist of Geneva says, eggs may be preserved six or seven years, tightly corked in a round bottle with a short neck, filled up with *strong lime water*.

Liberality.—John Saville Lumley, of Nottinghamshire, England, has presented ten thousand pounds for the erection of an organ in York Minister.

Carey, Lea & Carey, Philadelphia, in publishing Scott's life of Napoleon, are said to have consumed twenty-five tons of paper.

A Stray Shark.—A shark, three feet two inches long, was lately caught in the Mississippi, two miles below Natchez.

A Stray Pig.—*James Pig*, of Nashville, advertises his wife as an absentee from his bed and board.

One of the most valuable portions of the Fourth Annual Report of the Prison Discipline Society is a sketch of the criminal law of different States, including Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and Louisiana. In reviewing these several Codes, which in their abridged form occupy 20 closely printed pages, Mr. Dwight remarks on *the inequality of the laws in regard to capital punishments*.

In Maine, treason, murder, or being accessary thereto before the facts; rape, or being accessary thereto before the fact; burning dwelling house in the night time or being accessary thereto before the fact; burglary or being accessary thereto before the fact, when the offender is armed with a dangerous weapon, and intends to kill,—are punished with DEATH.

In New Hampshire, treason and murder,—are punished with DEATH.

In Vermont, treason, murder, false witness affecting life, if life be taken; arson, where any person suffers death in consequence, or is injured in his or her body or members; and killing a person in a duel,—are punished with DEATH.

In Massachusetts, treason, murder, or being accessary before the fact; killing in a duel; robbery, where an assault is made with a dangerous weapon with intent to kill or maim, or if the robbed is struck or wounded with such weapon; arson, or burning the dwelling house in the night time, or accessary thereto before the fact; rape, and accessary before the fact; carnally knowing and abusing a woman child under ten years of age, and being accessary thereto before the fact; burglary, when armed with a dangerous weapon, and those accessary before the fact, and aiding and abetting,—are punished with DEATH.

In Rhode Island, murder, arson, or accessary before the fact; robbery, or accessary before the fact; burglary, or accessary before the fact; treason; sodomy, second offence,—are punished with DEATH.

In Connecticut, treason, murder, perjury, with intent to take life; arson, causing death, or endangering the life of any person; burning any building other than a dwelling house, and causing death; cutting out the tongue, or putting out the eyes, &c. with malice, and rape,—are punished with DEATH.

In New Jersey, treason, murder, sheriff or other officers guilty of voluntary escapes, in capital causes; rescue of persons guilty of capital crimes and second offence of manslaughter; sodomy, rape, arson, burglary, robbery and forgery,—are punished with DEATH.

In Delaware, treason, murder, rape, burglary, arson, burning any dwelling house, court house, or any office, in which the public records are kept; kidnapping, or assisting, second offence,—are punished with DEATH.

In Pennsylvania, murder, in the first degree, is punished with DEATH.

In Maryland, treason is punished with death, or confinement to hard labor in the penitentiary, not less than six nor more than twenty years. Insurrection, or rebellion by free negroes, mulattoes, or slaves, and by white persons with them,—are punished with death. Murder of the first degree, and aiding; rape, or being accessary; carnal knowledge, and abuse of a female child under 10 years punished with death, or confinement in the penitentiary not less than one, nor more than twenty-one years. Arson is punished with death or penitentiary, not less than five, nor more than twenty years. Wilfully burning any mill, distillery, or any out house, not being part of a dwelling house, or burning any stack of hay, &c. or aiding, is punished with death, or penitentiary, not more than twelve nor less than three years.

In Virginia, treason; slaves conspiring to rebel, or to murder any free person; free person advising or conspiring with a slave; rebellion or murder; murder in the first degree; killing a person in a duel; rape by a slave; carnally knowing or abusing a female child under ten years of age, or accessary before the fact; buggery with a man, or beast, by a slave; wilfully setting fire to any house in a town by night or day; slaves wilfully burning any barn, stable, shop, corn house, &c.; feloniously breaking any warehouse or storehouse and taking money, goods, chattels, &c. or aiding and abetting, by a slave, and arson,—are punished with DEATH. Accessaries to arson, if a free person, not less than ten nor more than twenty-one years,—if a slave, DEATH.

In Mr. Livingston's code for Louisiana, no crime is punished with death. *N. Y. J. Com.*

Leipsic, the great Teutonic bazaar of typographers, book-makers, *et id genus omne*, contains two and twenty printing establishments, which keep 123 presses, and 549 mechanics in an incessant state of activity, and annually consume 40,437,000 sheets of paper. These establishments, afford occupation to at least 200 founders, copper-plate printers, and lithographers. The number of regular booksellers amounts to 60; and 450 foreign establishments have their agents within its walls. The sale of books at the great fair, during the three weeks at Easter, has been estimated at three million dollars, (£460,000.)

The Hon. James A. Bayard, in his celebrated speech on the repeal of the Judiciary Law, made the following remarks on the removals by Mr. Jefferson:

"If, however, Mr. Chairman, the eyes of the gentleman are delighted with victims; if objects of misery are grateful to his feelings, let me turn his view from the walks of the judges, to the track of the present executive. It is in this path we see the real victims of stern, uncharitable, unrelenting power. It is here, sir, we see the soldier who fought the battles of the revolution, who spilt his blood and wasted his strength, to establish the independence of his country, deprived of the reward of his services, and left to pine in penury and wretchedness. It is along this path that you may see helpless children crying for bread, and gray hairs sinking in sorrow to the grave! It is here that no innocence, no merit, no truth, no services can save the unhappy sectary who does not believe in the creed of those in power. I have been forced upon this subject, and before I leave it, allow me to remark, that without inquiring into the right of the President to make vacancies in office, during the recess of the senate, but admitting the power to exist, yet that it never was given by the constitution to enable the chief magistrate to punish the insults, to revenge the wrongs, or to indulge the antipathies of the man. If the discretion exists, I have no hesitation in saying that it is abused when exercised from any other motives than the public good. And when I see the will of a President precipitating from office men of probity, knowledge, and talents, against whom the community has no complaint, I consider it as a wanton and dangerous abuse of power. And when I see men who have been the victims of this abuse of power, I view them as the proper objects of national sympathy and commisseration.

Mr. Stavely has just published an edition of the book of Common Prayer with the additional Hymns, which he offers for sale, by retail, at twenty-five cents a copy. It is a duedecimo of 420 pages, neatly bound. The paper and type are good. Some ten or fifteen years ago, such a book might have been esteemed cheap at 75 cents.

The improvements of late years in the art of printing, are of such a character, that all works for which the demand is extensive and permanent, can be afforded at a much lower rate than formerly. In the case of school books, however, where cheapness is most desirable, prices are kept up by the great variety in the market. It would really seem as if no two teachers could agree to use the same set of books. Hence small editions of a number are published, which cost the purchasers twice as much as they would have to pay if the demand were such as to justify the throwing off of large editions.

Judging from Mr. Stavely's edition of the book of Common Prayer, we should say that spelling books might be sold at from 4 to 6 cents, grammars from 8 to 13; and all other school books in proportion, if some were fixed on as standards, and generally adopted in the schools of Pennsylvania. Now the expense to which parents and guardians are subjected by the purchase of school books is a cause of just complaint.

Philadelphia Gaz.

Newspaper Readers.—A cook, whose business it should be to cater for the palates of eight or ten thousand persons, and who should be obliged to provide for each individual the dish he preferred, would have a somewhat difficult task to perform. Precisely so with the printer. No two of his readers think exactly alike as to what would in their opinion constitute proper matter to fill a paper. We would like to see a newspaper which all of our subscribers should have a hand in compiling, and which should contain, in suitable proportions, matter adapted to the taste of every one. It would be as spacious as heaven's canopy, and we would be willing to perform a pilgrimage to Mecca in order to get a peep at it.—*Litchfield Post.*

CANAL BOAT LIST.

ARRIVED.

September 23, Gen. Lacock,
" " Pittsburgh and Blairsv. Packet.

DEPARTED.

September 22, None in consequence of a breach in the Canal,
" 23, Reindeer,
" " Gen. Marchand,
" " Bitterhead,
" 24, Gen. Lacock.

☞The breach in the Canal was promptly repaired, and boats have both arrived and departed since. *Ed. Pitts Gaz.*

Married,

At Zanesville, on the 13th inst. by the Rev. Nathan Emoy, Mr. *Levi B. Ball*, formerly of Pittsburgh, to Miss *Margaret Russel*, of Putnam.

Died,

On Monday morning, 21st inst. *Helen*, infant daughter of Benjamin Fahnestock, of this city.

Stop the Murderer!

☞100 DOLLARS REWARD.☜

WILLIAM HAMILTON,

OF the City of Pittsburgh, who had been convicted of *Murder in the second degree* at the Court of Oyer and Terminer, held at Pittsburgh, in and for the County of Allegheny, at August Sessions, A. D. 1829, escaped from the Jail of said county, on Sunday, the 20th instant.

The above reward will be paid to any person apprehending and securing him in any Jail within this Commonwealth or elsewhere, and all reasonable charges paid if delivered at the Jail of Allegheny County, Pa.

Said Hamilton was born in Ireland; is about 5 feet 10 inches high; slim made; about 28 or 30 years of age; fair complexion; hair rather a dark brown; small grey eyes; a scar under the left jaw, occasioned by the cut of a knife previous to his arrest; talks quick, and rather in the dialect of what is called Scotch Irish; by occupation a carpenter. Had on when he escaped, a blue close bodied coat and pantaloons, and white hat.

WILLIAM CAVEN,
Sheriff, Allegheny Co. Pa.

Pittsburgh, Sep. 25, 1829.—3t.

SITUATION WANTED.

A YOUNG MAN who has lately arrived in the city, is desirous of getting a situation in some store or warehouse, where he may be useful to his employer. Inquire at the office of this Gazette.

Sept. 25, 1829.—3t*

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of THOMAS M'CLURG, late of St. Clair Township, deceased, are hereby required to pay the same to David King, on or before the 1st November next. And all persons having claims against said Estate, are required to present them, duly authenticated, to said David King, for settlement.

G. ADAMS,
J. M'VICKER,
D. KING,
} *Executors.*

Pittsburgh, Sept. 25, 1829.—3t.

TO-MORROW

THE UNION CANAL LOTTERY will be drawn in Philadelphia.

CAPITALS.

One of $5245.
Twenty of $1000.
Twenty of $ 500, &c. &c.

AMOUNTING IN ALL TO $136,880:

Whole Tickets, $5; Halves, $2,50; Quarters 1,25.

For sale until Tuesday, the 29th instant.

BY GEO. A. COOK,
Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood-Street, Pittsburgh.

Managers' Office, Sept. 25, 1829.

C. J. SHEPPARD, Glazed Wadding Manufacturer, has constantly on hand, a supply of Black and White Wadding, either in large or small quantities.

N. B.—Residence corner of Short and Water-Street. Sept. 25.—3mo.

Pittsburgh and Philadelphia

CLOTHING STORE.

GEORGE C. MORGAN, No. 132, Wood-street, (next door to Dr. Speer's,) has just furnished his FASHIONABLE CLOTHING-STORE with a supply of articles in his line, suitable for the present and approaching seasons, and conforming in style and fashion, to the last eastern patterns. His stock comprises the greatest variety, and has been selected with much care as to the quality of the goods.

☞Cloths, Vestings, Trimmings, and Fancy Articles, will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms.

☞Work made to order, on the shortest notice. Sept. 25.—tf.

CHEMISTRY.

R. PETER, Jr. intends to deliver another course of *experimental* Lectures on Chemistry, to commence about the first week in November next.

As all the applications of Chemistry to the Arts are to be given, and experimentally illustrated when practicable; he hopes to make this course interesting to the *Mechanic* as to the man of leisure.—Lecture room at Lambdin's Museum, to the freedom of which the subscribers to the Lectures will be entitled, during the course, without any additional charge.

Terms moderate—apply at No. 70, Market street, or at the Museum.

September 25, 1829.—1m.

THE WESTERN HERALD

AND STEUBENVILLE GAZETTE.

THIS is the title of one of the oldest and most popular newspapers in the state of Ohio. Its circulation in Ohio, particularly in the section of it that has most intercourse and trade with Pittsburgh; is considerable. It is, of course, a good medium through which to circulate the Advertisements of Merchants, Manufacturers and others, who wish to extend their business in Ohio. Several of the Merchants of Pittsburgh already advertise in the said Gazette, and no doubt find their account in so doing. For the convenience of such others as may wish to advertise in it, the Editors of the *Pittsburgh Gazette* and *Statesman*, and *H. Holdship & Son*, will act as agents for the receipt and transmission of Advertisements. The terms of advertising by the year, half year, or otherwise, will be accommodating, and may be known on application to either of the gentlemen above named.

JAMES WILSON.

Steubenville, Ohio, Sept. 25, 1829.—3t.

St. Clare's Seminary.

THE vacations of this Institution have terminated, and it is again prepared to receive Pupils.—The buildings are now completed; and in point of situation, spaciousness and convenience, are such as will insure the health and comfort of the Pupils as far as these necessary requisites are concerned; the extent of the farm will afford the Pupils ample room for exercise.—The Dormitories, Refectories, Schoolrooms, &c. having been constructed expressly for the purpose, the strictest regard has been paid to whatever might promote habits of neatness and order, indispensable in the Education of Ladies.—The domestic rules of the school are no other than those established in every well regulated family, and tend all to emulate in the Pupils, politeness of manners, desire of improvement, and preservation of good morals.—When it is considered that from 12 to 15 experienced persons are permanently, and almost exclusively, engaged in contributing their share to the comfort or education of the Pupils, it may be inferred that their opportunity of improvement is surpassed by no other. The Classes are conducted by a sufficient number of competent teachers, whose qualifications to teach the branches they profess, can stand the test of strict examination.

TERMS

Boarding and Tuition, including English and French language, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, History,	per annum,	$100 00
Music, vocal and instrumental,	do.	20 00
Drawing and painting,	do.	10 00
Embroidery and all kinds of fancy needle work,	do.	10 00
Use of bed and bedding,	do.	7 00
Physician's salary	do.	3 00

Apothecary's bill at the charge of the parents.

Payment to be made half yearly in advance.

Dress is uniform, consisting of two black bombazette frocks and one white one; two black capes and two white ones; two black bombazette aprons; handkerchiefs, towels, combs, brushes, &c.—to be provided by the parents.

Parents or friends can visit the Pupils every day, from one o'clock in the afternoon until five, Sundays excepted.

Application can be made, either in person or by letter, to the Rev. Charles B. Maguire, Pittsburgh, or to Michael Tiernan, Esq. Allegheny Town, or at the Seminary.

September 25, 1829.—1m.

THE PROTECTION INSURANCE CO.

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

INSURE against loss and damage by Fire on all Stone, Brick or Frame Buildings, together with the Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Machinery, Engines and Furniture contained in them. Also on all Steam, Keel or Flat Boats that navigate the western waters and on their cargoes.

The subscriber having been appointed surveyor for that office is ready to make surveys of any of the above described property or vessels &c. within the city or vicinity and forward the surveys to the Agency at Cincinnati Ohio, where Policies will be executed. Apply at No. 90, Market Street.

CHARLES PLUMB,
Surveyor.

Pittsburgh, September 14, 1829—w6mo.

CIDER WANTED.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase four hundred barrels of pure strong cider; call on by W. residence, or at the White and [illegible] factory, on Liberty street, [illegible]

ADY.

September 22, 1829.

N. B. Constantly on [illegible] Red Lead, warranted [illegible]

FLAX SE[illegible]

FIFTY CENTS PER BUSHEL will be paid in Cash for good clean Flax Seed at our Mill, in Bayardstown, or at our Warehouse.

M'KEE, CLARK[illegible] Co.
No. 81 Front Street

Pittsburgh, Sept. 25, 1829.—6t

The American Journ[illegible]

OF SCIENCE AND ARTS.

Extract from the Circular of the Editor.

THIS Journal was projected in 1817, and commenced in July, 1818. Before this period, no *original* Journal of Science had appeared in this country, except that of Dr. Bruce, which was limited to mineralogy, and ceased with the completion of the first volume: The American Journal has been sustained with little reward, and under vicissitudes sometimes discouraging, until it has reached its sixteenth volume. Ample illustrations, by engravings, and a large excess of matter in every number, beyond what was stipulated, have made it an expensive work.

By steady perseverance, through the period of eleven years, it is now ascertained, that an American Journal of Science and Arts, can be sustained, so as to acquire respect and confidence in Europe; but *this Journal* has still to obtain *an adequate* patronage at home; a patronage *sufficient to place it permanently and securely on the highest ground.*

ONE THOUSAND SUBSCRIBERS ARE NECESSARY to give the American Journal entire security; and to add, in the most desirable degree, to its efficiency, and to the excellence of its execution, both in its *material* and in its *external dress.* Who can doubt, that with proper exertions, FIVE HUNDRED ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIBERS MAY BE OBTAINED?

Although the American Journal has been published *near* one of our most ancient and important universities, it has never had any *local* feature, nor has it espoused, or been sustained by any *local* interest.

B. SILLIMAN.

Yale College, July 1, 1829.

TERMS.

The terms are three dollars a volume in advance, and there are two volumes a year, of two Nos. each; they were originally stipulated to contain 320 pages, but have averaged more than 400.

The editor and his agents will pay to any person, ONE DOLLAR for every *new* subscriber, who pays his advance for the year or for one volume; and every new subscriber who *volunteers* his name either to the editor or his agents, with a payment in advance of five dollars, shall be credited six dollars in the first year's account, but will pay six dollars for the succeeding years.

Complete sets of the back volumes can be furnished.

The Numbers will be delivered to subscribers in Pittsburgh, free of postage, at a delay of 20 to 30 days from publication.

☞Subscriptions received by Luke Loomis & Co. Agents.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 25, 1829.

BOARDING SCHOOL,

No. 18, HANOVER STREET, BALTIMORE

MRS. ALEXANDER M'KIM'S Academy will be re-opened for the reception of Pupils, on Thursday the first of September. In addition to a comprehensive course of English Education, (including needle-work, plain and ornamental,) French, Drawing, Music, and Dancing, will be taught, at the usual charges, by masters of acknowledged reputation. A faithful attention will be paid to the more important interests of morality, and the experience acquired by Mrs. M'Kim and her daughters, during several years assiduous and successful employment in the business of instruction, will lend its aid in the cultivation of the minds, and in forming the manners of the pupils.

TERMS.

For Board and Tuition, Bed, Bedding, and Washing included, $250 per annum, paid quarterly in advance, with a deduction for the vacation from the first of August to the first of September. Day Scholars, first and second classes, $20; third class, $15. Preparatory School, first class, $10; second class, $5 per quarter in advance.

Books and Stationary furnished, if required, at the ordinary prices.

REFERENCES.

Rev. Dr. Wyatt, Rev. Mr. Finley, Rev. Mr. Duncan, Judge Dorsey, Judge Archer, Dr. Chatard, Edward Gray, John Gibson, and J. P. Kennedy, Esqrs.

September 22, 1829—tf

Dancing Academy.

MR. BOND will open his school at the house of the late Abner Barker, dec'd. in Penn Street, on Friday and Saturday the 11th and 12th instant.

Terms and days of tuition will be made known at the room.

September 11, 1829.—3t

---

80 BARRELS SUPERFINE FLOUR,
12 do. Double distilled Whiskey
2 Pipes Old Irish Whiskey; 10 Hogsheads Leaf Tobacco; 30 Kits Mackeral, for family use; 8 Hhds. Gorman Clay. For Sale by

M'KEE, CLARK, & Co

Sept. 22.—4t

FRANKLIN

Cut Glass and Watch Crys[illegible]

MANUFACTORY,

No. 79, Fourth st. 2 doors from Woo[illegible]

O'Leary & Bailey,

BEG leave to inform their friends a[illegible] public in general that they contin[illegible] manufacture of CUT GLASS and W[illegible] CRYSTALS, and from a long experience [illegible] Europe and America, they are enabled to [illegible] any order in their line as good and on as low te[illegible] as any manufactory in the United States. M[illegible] chants and others wishing to purchase, will find [illegible] their interest to call.

N. B. Orders for plain GLASS, filled at lowest factory prices.

May 29—w6mo*.

New Wholesale Store

M. & F. TIERNAN

HAVE opened a large and extensive sortment of British India, Fre[illegible] and Domestic

DRY GOODS

In M'Donald's Square, on Liberty strt. n[illegible] corner of Market and Liberty stree[illegible] Which they purchased at the Philadelp[illegible] New York Auctions, entirely for cash, [illegible] sell by the package or piece at a small [illegible] for cash or acceptances.

Pittsburgh, August 1, 1829.—1aw6mo

[illegible]uali- rom 900 to 1000 spindles.

PRICE AT MY SHOP.

For one of 8 spools, $2 50
For one of 10 do 2 75
} Including Patent.

The space occupied by those of 8 spools i[illegible] only 44 by 18 inches, and requires less powe[illegible] than one head of drawing.

ALFRED JENES.

Oct. 28, 1828. ——1yep*

Poetry.

From the Boston Mercury.

DUETT.

TINKLETON.

Jocital Dolly Doubleyou,
You lovely little Bubble, you,
I want to know if you can show
A man that dare to trouble you?

DOLLY.

Sweet charming Signior Tinkleton,
Your blooming cheek is wrinkled none,
Of men that be to trouble me,
I do not know a single one!

TINKLETON.

Come, love, shall we be wandering?
The flowers their sweets are spreading,
The idle gales adown the vales
Are lingering and pondering.

DOLLY.

O, what a charming man you be,
How fanciful, I van, you be,
So very sweet, so very neat,
And kind, and brave, how can you be?

TINKLETON.

How blest your praises render me,
You must the witch of Endor be
To strike my heart's sincerest part—
I swear I love you tenderly.

DOLLY.

You know papa he scolded me,
The day you first beholded me,
Because you stood—you know you would—
And in your arms enfolded me! *(Languishes*

TINKLETON.

I swear by all above, you know,
That I sincerely love you, though,
You called me then the "*best of men.*"
And I called you "*my dove,*" you know.

DOLLY.

My name is Dolly—take me now,
Your own forever make me now,
And let us flee—for daddy he,
If he should come, would shake me now.

TINKLETON.

But Dolly, O, my honey, though,
Just fetch a bag of money, though,
For if you don't—have you I wont.
And would not that be funny, though!

OLD MAN. *(Entering.)*

Avaunt! you ragged villain, you,
Or I will be for drillin' you;
Quick, leave my sight, for naught but flight
Will hinder me from killin, you!
Excunt Omnes.

40 BARRELS GROUND CAMWOOD
5 Tons Logwood. For Sale by
M'KEE, CLARK & Co.
Sept. 22.—6t

MACHINE COTTON CARDS, No.33.

9 COMPLETE SETS, 24 Inches.

100 Bales Prime ALABAMA COTTON.

For Sale by
ADAMS, ALLEN, & Co.
Sept. 11, 1829.—tf

BOLTING CLOTHS,

FIVE and six quarters, from No. 0 to 9, of the best quality. For sale at the Domestic Warehouse, No. 26, Wood-street.
GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.
Sept. 22, 1829.—6t *Agent.*
The Washington Examiner and Greensburgh Republican, will please insert the above six times.

SALT.

THE Kiskeminetas Salt Deposit, on the Canal in Allegheny Town, near the Outlet Locks, is just opened for the sale of Salt in barrels or in bulk.
The price of Salt in bulk will be 25 cents per barrel lower than the price in barrels.
The bridge across the Allegheny will be made free of toll for all persons carrying Salt from the Deposite to Pittsburgh.
JOHN ECKY.
Sept. 18.—1mo

For Sale,

A COMPLETE set of Coppersmith's Tools, and a number of Tin Plate Worker's do.
Inquire of
GEORGE MILTENBERGER,
No. 12 Market Street
May 12—tf.

New Wholesale & Retail HARDWARE STORE.

A. H. HOGE has just received an extensive assortment of HARDWARE, embracing Cutlery, Plated and Common Saddlery, Carpenters' & Cabinet Makers' Tools, Butt Hinges, Screws, Locks, of various descriptions, &c. &c.,
Which he offers at a small advance, at his Store, *No.* 132 *Liberty street, fronting Market street,* and third door from Isaac Harris' store.
Desirous of establishing himself in business in this place, he will dispose of his goods on such terms as to make it an object to dealers in his line to purchase from him. The attention of Country Merchants is particularly requested.
Pittsburgh, March 17, 1829.

ALIENS.

THE Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, will meet by adjournment, at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on *Saturday,* the third day of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of Naturalizing Foreigners.
September 22, 1829.—1t*

FOR RENT,

THE EAGLE STEAM MILL, on the Monongahela River: apply at the Office Bank United States, in Pittsburgh.
August 21, 1829.—tf.

TO BE LET,

THE BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, No. 105, Third-street, between Wood and Smithfield, now occupied by the Mrs. Scull. It is in good repair, and supplied with hydrant water, the water-tax paid till the 1st of April next. Possession will be given on the 1st of October next.
JOSEPH OLIVER.
August 28.—tf

FOR SALE,

THAT beautiful Tract of Land called FARM HILL, situated in Fayette township, Allegheny county, between the Noblestown road and Robier's creek, about eight miles from Pittsburgh, containing THREE HUNDRED ACRES and allowance, about ninety acres of which are

FOR SALE,

THAT well known TAVERN STAND in Union street, at present occupied by by Mr. Joseph Barclay.
Also,—LOT No. 12, Brown's plan, bounded by No. 11 O'Hara street, Bedford alley and Brown street: 28 feet in front, by 123½ feet deep.
For further particulars please apply to the subscriber, corner of Water street and Cherry alley.
JAMES SCOTT.
Pittsburgh, June 23, 1829.—wtf.

Fort Pitt Glass Works.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of
FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,
Of various descriptions and patterns; and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.
All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.
R. B. CURLING & SONS.
September 18, 1829.—tf

ROMANCES OF REAL LIFE. In two volumes. "For a light, free, flowing, and truly feminine style, we know not where to look for Mrs. Charles Gore's equal among living female writers, or her superior among dead ones. She is a charming writer,-and one who will not easily find a rival, except in—herself. In other words, she, and she only, is the writer who can make us forget the pleasure which we have received from these 'Romances of Real Life.'"—*Court Jour.*
Just received and for sale by
HOLDSHIP & SON.
Sept. 18.—tf.

ALLEGHENY ACADEMY.

MRS. FARRELLY having engaged a convenient house, near the Allegheny Academy, can board a few young Ladies who may wish to attend that institution.
To the morals and instruction of those who will be so immediately under her superintendence, she will pay particular attention. For terms apply personally.
Allegheny Town, Sept. 8, 1829—3t

NOTICE.

THOMAS HAMILTON, *Attorney at Law,* has removed his office to the house lately occupied by John Divine, on Fifth, between Wood and Market-street—two doors from Dr. Holmes'.
He will rent the room over Mr. T. Taylor's store, Market street, lately occupied by him as an office. It is spacious and airy, and well suited for a school room, a Mechanic's shop, or Printing Office.
To rent also, a convenient *Dwelling House,* on Grant's Hill. It is situated in a healthy and pleasant part of the city. For terms apply to Thomas Hamilton, at his office, or to William Marshall, at his Machine shop, Grant's Hill. Possession given immediately.
Pittsburgh, 28th August, 1829.—tf

PHILADELPHIA MONTHLY MAGAZINE

THE following are the contents of the September number of this work.
Poetical Writers of the United States,
Sonnet on Lord Byron,
Blind Ike,
Review—The Usurper,
Poetry—Twilight,
Power of Conscience,
Stanzas,
Catharine Bryson,
William Eichbaum, Esq. Post-master, is Agent for the work in this place.
September 11, 1829.

BREWSTER'S PATENT
ECLIPSE SPEEDER.

THE subscriber having obtained license of Gilbert Brewster for building and vending his newly invented ECLIPSE SPEEDER, in the Western country, would inform the public, that they are constantly making and on hand at his shop, in Bridesburgh, near Philadelphia. Orders, directed to him through the Post-office at Kensington, will be promptly attended to. The numerous advantages which this Speeder possesses over any other, are the following: It is far more simple in construction, occupies much less room, requires much less power, less attention, costs much less money, and does much more work than any other Speeder now in use. This Speeder contains from 8 to 10 spools; those of 8 spools, with proper attention, supply from 700 to 800 spindles; those of 10, rom 900 to 1000 spindles.
PRICE AT MY SHOP.
For one of 8 spools, $250 } Including Patent.
For one of 10 do 275 }
The space occupied by those of 8 spools is only 44 by 18 inches, and requires less power than one head of drawing.
ALFRED JENKS.
Oct. 28, 1828. ——1ycp.*

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale that valuable and well known property, adjoining the town of Noblestown, and distant twelve miles from the city of Pittsburgh.
There are in this tract of land 500 acres, 175 of which are cleared, and under good cultivation. It contains a fine meadow, and an excellent Apple Orchard, besides valuable coal banks and never failing springs of good water. As a stock farm, it has but few equals.
There are erected on this property the following buildings, viz:—A *Steam Grist Mill,* with two pair of French Burs, and one pair of country stones, together with all the appurtenances necessary for doing merchant work on a large scale; a *Saw Mill* in good working order, which is propelled by water power; *three Dwelling Houses,* and *two Barns.* The above farm is intersected by good roads for transporting produce to a market, either on the Ohio river or at Pittsburgh, and is in a wealthy neighborhood.
If this property be not sold together, it will be divided to suit purchasers. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living in Pittsburgh.
SCUDDER HART.
August 7, 1829—tf

Small Tracts of Land.

I OFFER for sale, between this time and the 20th of next month the following lots of land, situated near the Steam Mill, East Liberty.
A lot containing about 30 *acres,* one half of which is in woodland pasture, with a stream of water, and several good springs on it: this tract joins the place of Mr. Geo. Reiter. *Also, a lot containing about* 20 *acres;* the whole of this is meadow land, and three-fourths of it now under Timothy and Clover.
Also, a lot containing about 30 *acres,* near one half of which is laid down with Timothy and Clover; there are a few acres of good bottom land on it, with a constant stream running through it.
Also, a Tract containing about 50 *acres,* with a dwelling house, spring house, an apple and peach orchard, and other fruit tress of various kinds. There are several springs of never failing water near the dwelling-house and a sive now as[illegible] stream running through the bottom
the reign of El[illegible]
land, and the w[illegible]title and immediate possession
be better illustrate[illegible]rs.
of the treaty conc[illegible]1829.—3t
Anne and Peter, king
the Methuen tre[illegible]
JOHN JOYCE

University of the State of New York.
COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

THE twenty-third session of the College will commence on the first Monday of November next: after which the several courses of instruction will be continued by the respective Professors, viz:—
JOHN AUGUSTINE SMITH, M. D. *on Anatomy and Physiology, daily.*
ALEXANDER H. STEVENS, M. D. *Principles of Surgery and Clinical Practice of Surgery, daily.*
JOSEPH M. SMITH, M. D. *Theory and Practice of Physic and Clinical Medicine, daily.*
EDWARD DELAFIELD, M. D. *Obstetrics, and diseases of Women and Children, four times a week.*
JOHN B. BECK, M. D. *Materia Medica and Medical Jurisprudence, five times a week.*
JOHN TORREY, M. D. *Chemistry and Botany, daily.*
The fee for each course of lectures is $15, excepting those of the Anatomical and Chemical Professors, each of which is $20.
The Matriculation fee is $5—Graduation fee $25. Suitable board and lodging may be had in this city for $2 50 to $3 per week.
By order of the Board of Trustees,
JOHN WATTS, Jr. M. D. *President.*
NICOLL H. DERING, M. D. *Registrar.*
Sept. 1, 1829.—tw.4w

Valuable Real Estate FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his DWELLING HOUSE AND LOT, in the Town of Limestone, Mason county, Ky. The Lot, (near the centre of which the house stands) is 162 by 256 1-2 feet, in full view of the Ohio river.—The house is one story (only) with 8 rooms and two passages. On the lot are most necessary out-houses, composed of good materials, a well of excellent water, and the ground is set with shrubbery of various kinds. As it is presumable that any person wishing to purchase such property, will examine it previously, I shall only here observe, that the situation is, by many, thought to be *a very desirable one.* The title is indisputable. For terms apply to the subscriber on the premises. For a description of the property inquire of
Capt. M. Langhorne, Louisville.
Maj. John Tilford, Lexington.
Messrs. Kilgore & Taylor, Cincinnati.
Messrs. Adams & Hutchison, Pittsburgh.
Mr. Gilbert Adams, Kenhawa Saline.
SAMUEL JANUARY.
September 1st, 1829.—w4t.

GREAT CURIOSITIES.
AT LAMBDIN'S MUSEUM.

IN addition to the usual attractions of this institution, a great number of additional curiosities have been added during the last two days: amongst wich are—
Two living *White Crows;* the *Emur,* or South American Ostrich, 5 feet 6 inches high; *Brown Tiger,* or Great American Panther; *Patagonian Penguin; Coatimundi;* several *Monkeys; two living Porcupines; Porcupine Fish; Lobster, 3 feet long; Shells, Corals, &c. &c.*
The Museum is open every day, and brilliantly illuminated every evening.—Admittance 25 cents, children 12 1-2.
August 18, 1829.—tf.

SADDLE TREES.

THE subscribers will be regularly furnished with SADDLE TREES, of a good quality, at reduced prices.
SAM'L. P. DARLINGTON & Co
Corner of 4th and Wood sts.
July 17.—4mo.

Pine Creek Iron Works.

For Sale,

ONE half of the well known establishment situated near the Canal, about five miles above Pittsburgh, formerly in possession of M. B. Belknap and carried on, lately, by M'Clurg & Co. and Ekin & Ledlie. The establishment is seated on an excellent tract of land of about one hundred acres, having a number of dwellings convenient to the works for manager and hands. The works are in complete order for the manufacturing and rolling of iron, and for manufacturing nails, spades, axes, hoes &c. &c. Part of the machinery may be put in motion either by steam or water power, and from the general arrangement of the whole, every description of work connected with the establishment may be well done as economically as at any other in the western country.
Apply to
JOHN D. DAVIS, } Assignees
ISAAC LIGHTNER, } of
JOHN S. RIDDLE, } Ekin & Ledlie.
March 27—tf.

For Coughs, Consumptions,

Colds, Influenzas, Whooping Coughs, Spasmodic Asthma, Pain in the side, Difficulty of Breathing and Want of Sleep.
CERTIFICATES.

WE, the subscribers have sold *La Motti's Cough Drops,* as agents for the Messrs. *Crosbys.* The Medicine has obtained the approbation of the public, by effecting many cures of the diseases for which it is recommended. We have therefore no hesitation in recommending LA MOTT'S COUGH DROPS as an excellent medicine.
G. Dawson, druggist, and late U S Surgeon at Fort Fayette, Pittsburgh, Pa. J. Hamm, M D and E D Downer, druggists, Zanesville; Wm. Mount, M D Dayton; M. Wolf & Co. Apothecary's Hall, Goodwin and Ashton and Fairchilds & Co. druggists, Cincinnati; Ira Delano, druggist, Chillicothe; S Sharpless, merchant, St. Clairsville; B Brubacher & Co. merchants Springfield; L P Frazier, merchant Xenia; Wm. Lowry, merchant, (O;) Dr. E Ferris, Lawrenceburgh; Dr. H Watts, Madison; (Indiana,) Thomas Wells, druggist, Nashville; Thomas Davis, Steubenville; and Dr George M'Daniel, Clarksville, (Tenn.;) Byers & Butler, druggists, Louisville; F. Floyd, druggist, Frankfort; Dr. M Q Ashby, Richmond; Crutchfield & Russel, druggists, Danville; M'Ilvaine & Allen, merchants, Shelbyville, P B Price, merchant, Georgetown; T & H Brents, merchants Flemingsburgh; T R Atwood, Greensburgh; F Frabue, druggist, Russelville; and R M Kercheville, druggist, Bairdstown, (Ky.)
Certificates of important cures will accompany each Bottle, with particular directions for using.
☞Sold wholesale by O & S Crosby, Columbus, Ohio, and by I. Thompson, Smith and Pearsall, Fullerton and Saxton, Butler and Jenkins, druggists, *Philadelphia,* and by S Sweetser, George and James Bailey, George H & J S Keerl, *Baltimore.* Each bottle contains 45 doses—price $1.
Sold by special appointment wholesale and retail, at the Drug and Medical Warehouse of
DR G. DAWSON,
Wood Street Pittsburgh.
May 5, 1829—1yism.

FOR SALE,

THE BASSENHEIM FURNACE, together with a suitable quantity of LAND, situated near Zelienople, Butler county, on the Connoquinessing Creek.
The Furnace is worked by a Steam Engine, in complete order.
For further particulars and the terms, inquire of *Neville B. Craig, Esq.* or *Mr. Charles L. Volz,* Pittsburgh, or *Mr. P. L. Passavant,* Zelienople
July 28.—w3m.

$50 REWARD.

THE Warehouse of the subscribers was broken open on the night of the 14th instant, (Monday,) and the following articles taken.
1 Piece of Gray Cloth, 20 yards, middling quality; 1 piece 5 to 6 yds. Blue Cloth, do. do.; 6 or 8 pieces of Dark Blue, Mixed, and Green Cassinet, part of the pieces cut; 5 or 6 pieces home-made flannel; two pieces of coarse Plaid, one of them a dark and the other a red ground; 1 cut piece of red flannel.
It is probable that some pieces of home-made linen were also taken.
The above reward will be given for the recovery of the goods and the apprehension of the offender or offenders, or any one of them—or $25 for the recovery of the goods alone. Should a part only of the goods be recovered, a proportionate reward will be given.
KINGSLAND, LIGHTNER & Co.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 16, 1829.—3t

A CARD.

MR. W. R. COPPOCK,
Professor of Music, and Teacher of the Pianoforte, Organ, Singing, &c.

HAVING been induced by his numerous friends, most respectfully announces to the ladies and gentlemen of Pittsburgh, and its vicinity, his intention of residing amongst them for the purpose of instructing those who may honor him with their preference. From the experience Mr. C. has had in teaching in some of the principal Seminaries of New York and Brooklyn, together with numerous and highly respected families, and from his usual strict attention to his pupils, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.
Mr. C. would be happy to attend Seminaries or Classes in the neighboring towns.
Piano-fortes tuned and regulated.
Terms may be made known at his residence, *Mrs. Armstrong's,* Water-street, at Messrs. *Johnston & Stockton's,* or *Charles VonBonnhorst, Esq's.* where a collection of his latest compositions may be had, and letters of recommendation seen.
Sept. 7, 1829.—tf

Drawing on the 8th of October.

Maryland State Lottery, No. 6, *for* 1829.
COHEN'S OFFICE—BALTIMORE, }
August 25, 1829. }

☞This Scheme is arranged on the ODD AND EVEN SYSTEM, which is continued in consequence of its established and unrivalled popularity. By this mode of drawing (which is secured by letters patent under the seal of the United States) the holder of two tickets or shares is *certain of obtaining at least one prize, and may draw three!* and in proportion for any greater quantity.
The drawing of Scheme No. 5, will take place on the 9th September, too early however for distant adventurers to make investments: the Commissioners therefore in order to permit those at a distance to avail themselves of the chances offered by these popular schemes, at this time announce the Scheme of No. 6, the drawing of which will take place on

Thursday, the 8th Octob er.

HIGHEST PRIZE
FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

SCHEME.

1 prize	of	5,000 Dolls is	5,000 Dolls.
1 prize	of	1,000 Dolls is	1,000 Dolls.
1 prize	of	500 Dolls is	500 Dolls.
1 prize	of	200 Dolls is	200 Dolls.
4 prizes	of	100 Dolls is	400 Dolls.
10 prizes	of	50 Dolls is	500 Dolls.
50 prizes	of	10 Dolls is	500 Dolls.
100 prizes	of	5 Dolls is	500 Dolls.
100 prizes	of	4 Dolls is	400 Dolls.
5,000 prizes	of	3 Dolls is	15,000 Dolls.
5,268 prizes, amounting to			24,000 Dolls.

Only 10,000 Tickets in the Scheme—Not one Blank to a Prize!—the whole payable in Cash, which *as usual at* COHEN'S OFFICE, can be had the moment they are drawn.
Tickets, $3—*Halves,* $1 50—*Quarters, 75 cts.*
To be had in the greatest variety of Nos. at
COHEN'S OFFICE,
No. 114, MARKET STREET, BALTIMORE,
Where the two great Capital Prizes of
One Hundred Thousand Dollars each
were sold in former Lotteries, and where more Capital Prizes have been sold than at any other office in America.
*** ORDERS either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prizes, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application.
☞*Direct to*
J. I. Cohen, Jr. & BROTHERS—*Baltimore.*
☞*The Register, containing the Official List, will be forwarded immediately after the drawing, to those who may request it.*
Baltimore, August 25, 1829.—wt20c.

COTTON AND WOOLLEN Machinery.

THE subscribers, manufacturers of Cotton and Woollen Machinery, respectfully inform the public that they have commenced the above business at No. 24, Water street, between Market and Ferry streets, where they have fitted up their shop in a superior stile with the most approved tools; and that they are now ready to receive any order in their line. Also TURNING LATHES, of various descriptions, and many other kinds of tools, will be made and finished to order.
F. A. Bemis recently came from Massachusetts, and has been for many years engaged in the building of Cotton and Woollen Machinery, and has had access to the principal shops in the eastern States where he has acquired a knowledge of the most approved machinery now in use. We solicit a share of public patronage, and nothing shall be wanting on our part to give perfect satisfaction.
Application can be made at the Machine Shop, or to Messrs. L. & P. Peterson, on the corner of Market and Front streets.
F. A. BEMIS & CO.
☞Having a contract for cotton machinery now on hand, persons desirous of examining the work, can have an opportunity by calling at the machine shop.
F. A. B. & Co.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 13, 1829—eptf.

The Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that books will be opened at the Bookstore of H. Holdship & Son, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 24th day of March next, to receive subscriptions for the Stock in a company to be entitled "*The President, Managers and Company of the Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road;*" intended for the purpose of making an artificial Road from the city of Pittsburgh, to a point at or near the house of Wm. Farrow, in Pitt township, at which time and place one or more of the undersigned will attend.
WM. WILKINS,
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
WM. B. FOSTER,
PETER MOWRY,
WM. PORTER,
WM. ARTHURS,
JAMES BROWN,
} *Commis'nrs.*
Feb. 22, 1828.—tf.

MANAGERS' OFFICE, PITTSBURGH.

The Union Canal Lottery OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CLASS NUMBER 11, FOR 1829.
To be drawn in the city of Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, September 26, 1829.

60 NUMBER LOTTERY—9 DRAWN BALLOTS

Yates and M'Intyre, Managers.

SCHEME.

20 prizes of	$1,000 is	20,000
20	500	10,000
20	300	6,000
23	200	4,600
1	5,245	5,245
51	80	4,080
51	60	3,060
51	50	2,550
51	40	2,040
102	30	3,060
204	20	4,080
306	15	4,590
1,020	10	10,200
11,475	5	57,375
13,395 Prizes. }		
20,825 Blanks. }		
34,220 Tickets.—		$136,880.

Whole Tickets, $5; *Halves* 2 50; *Quarters* 1 25

Orders from the adjoining States, (post paid) enclosing cash, or prize tickets in former lotteries, will as usual, be promptly attended to.
Cash paid for prizes on presentation.
An official statement of the drawing will be sent to each adventurer free of postage expense.—Apply to or address
GEO. A. COOK.
Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood st. Pittsburgh.
Managers' Office, Sept. 18, 1829.

DRAWING

OF the Union Canal Lottery, Class No. 10, for 1829:

6, 52, 54, 46, 42, 47, 58, 39, 1.

The following prizes were sold at the Managers' Office, Pittsburgh.

Nos. 47, 52, 58	a prize of	$1000, sent to Blairsville.
1, 52, 58	do.	$1000, sold in Pittsburgh.
1, 54, 58	do.	$1000, do. do.
1, 42, 47	do.	$1000, sold to a country adventurer.
42, 46, 58	do.	$1000, sold to a gentleman in Ohio.

Besides 4 prizes of $500, and several of $300, $200, and $100, &c.
GEO. A. COOK, Agent for
Yates & M'Intyre, 68 Wood st. Pittsburgh.
Managers' Office, Sept. 11, 1829.

J. C. BUCKLES,
Commission Merchant,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forward every description of GOODS.
December 21, 1827—tf.

To Printers and Publishers.

THE subscriber having added the manufacture of moveable type to his Stereotype establishment, respectfully solicits a share of the patronage of the Printers of Pennsylvania and the adjacent States.
Having a practical knowledge of printing, and also having been longer practically engaged in the business of Stereotyping than any other person in the United States, he hopes to be able, from such experience to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their orders. From an intimate acquaintance for a number of years, (nearly eight) with the business of type founding, he hopes to be able to produce type equal to any offered to the Printers of the United States.
His prices, though low, will of course be the same as others in the same business. Nor will he attempt to violate truth or insult common sense, by pretending to any "increased facilities in the manufacture," (for there are no other "facilities" at present in this city, than there were twelve years ago, when type were from 40 to 50 per cent. higher than at present) nor have the "materials used in making printing type been so greatly reduced," as to bear *any proportion* to the reduction in the price of type. But the reduction has been "induced" by *competition,* and an overbearing disposition of some of those founders who have grown rich on the heretofore enormous profits on type.
All sizes of type, plain and ornamental, for book and job printing, from 14 lines Pica to Nonpareil, constantly on hand in such quantity as to supply any order at short notice. In the choice of book-letter, pains have been taken to select such faces as are generally approved for symmetry, neatness and durability.
He also keeps a complete Printer's Warehouse, (the only one in the city,) and can furnish a complete printing office at a very short notice.
The following are his PRICES at a credit of 6 months, for approved notes or acceptance—or a discount of five per cent will be made for cash:—

Six lines Pica and all larger,	30	Long Primer,	40
		Bourgeois,	46
Double Pica, to 5 lines Pica	32	Brevier,	56
		Minion,	70
Great Primer,	34	Nonpareil,	90
English,	36	Leads,	30
Pica,	36	Quotations,	30
Small Pica,	38		

The prices of ornamented and fancy type have been reduced in a greater proportion.
Old type received in exchange at 9 cents per lb.
A book of Specimens will shortly be published.
Stereotyping will be done at the lowest prices, in the best manner as heretofore.
J. HOWE,
Corner of Crown and Callowhill streets,
Philadelphia, July 27, 1829.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in and by an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "an act to regulate the general elections within this commonwealth," it is enjoined on me to give public notice of such election to be held, and to enumerate in such notice what officers are to be elected—In pursuance of which, I, WILLIAM CAVEN, Sheriff of the county of Allegheny; do therefore make known and give this public notice to the electors of Allegheny county aforesaid, that a general election will be held in the said county on the SECOND TUESDAY OF OCTOBER NEXT, at the several election districts therein.
The electors of that part of the city of Pittsburgh, west of Wood Street, from the Monongahela river to where the street intersects Liberty Street, from thence north to Liberty and west of Washington Streets, are to meet at the court house in said city.
The electors of that part of the city of Pittsburgh east of Wood Street and south of Liberty Street to the line—together with the electors of that part of Pitt township adjoining and attached thereto, beginning on the Allegheny river at the mouth of Washington Street, and running up said river to the mouth of Two Mile Run, thence up said run by Roup's Mill to Henry Fulton's farm house, on the Four Mile Run to the Monongahela, and thence down the said river to the city line, except so much thereof as is contained within the boundaries of the 'Northern Liberties of the city of Pittsburgh,' are also to meet at the court house in the city of Pittsburgh.
The electors of the borough of the 'Northern Liberties of the city of Pittsburgh,' included within the following boundaries, viz: Beginning at the corner of Penn and Washington Streets, on Alexander Laughlin's land, thence along the line of the city of Pittsburgh, to the middle of the Allegheny river, thence by the middle of the said river up the same to the point opposite John M'Donald and Joseph Patterson's line, adjoining O'Hara's property, thence southeastwardly to said John M'Donald's and Patterson's line, and along said line and that of Boyle Irwin, to his southeastern corner, thence along his line at or near the foot of the hill commonly called Grant's Hill, thence to the southeastern corner of the Methodist burying ground, thence along the southern line of the said burying ground, and by a line pursuing the course thereof, to the line of the city of Pittsburgh, thence by said line to the place of beginning, are to meet at the house formerly occupied by John Taylor in said borough.
The electors of Pitt township, excepting so much thereof as goes to constitute part of the eastern election ward of the city of Pittsburgh, and the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh, are to meet at the office of the East Liberty Steam Mill, in the town of East Liberty, in said township.
The electors of Wilkins township are to meet at the house now occupied by Francis Wilson on the Frankstown road, in said township.
The electors of Plum township are to meet at the house of John Little in said township.
The electors of Versailles township are to meet at the white house lately occupied by Thomas Neel, in said township.
The electors of Elizabeth township are to meet at the house of John Walker in Elizabethtown.
The electors of Mifflin township are to meet at the house of John H. Neel in said township.
The electors of Jefferson township are to meet at the house of John King in said township.
The electors of that part of St. Clair township within the following bounds, to wit: Beginning on the Monongahela river at the mouth of Street's run, thence down said river to the mouth of Chartier's creek, in the Ohio river, thence up the said creek so to include John Bell's farm, thence up to Willett on Street's run (including the farms of Robert Hays and James Bryson) and thence down the said run to a place of beginning, (beg made a separate election district) are to meet at the house of Dominic O'Conner, in Birmingham, in said township.
The electors of the residue of St Clair township, south and west of the aforsaid division line, are to meet at the house of Thomas Culley in said township.
The electors of Fayette township are to meet the house, formerly Mathew M'Coy's in Nelesburgh, in said township.
The electors of Robinson township are to meet the house of Audley M'Farland in said township.
The electors of Moon township are to meet at the house of Adrian Aton, in said township.
The electors of Findlay township are to meet at the house of John Charles, now occupied by [illegible] Mitchell, on the great road leading from Pittsburgh to Georgetown, in said township.
The electors of Ohio township are to meet at the house of John Moore, in said township.
The electors of Ross, township, excepting those resident in the borough of Allegheny, and within the bounds of the reserved tract opposite Pittsburgh, are to meet at the house of Wilm R. Graham, formerly Samuel Allen's, in said township.
The electors of the borough of Allegheny, and those resident within the bounds of the reserve tract, opposite Pittsburgh, are to meet at the house of Robert Campbell in said borough.
The electors of Pine township are to meet at the house of William Cochran in said township.
The electors of Deer township, residing east of the following line: Beginning at or near the house of Joseph Lawson, in said township, and from thence a due north course to intersect the Butler county line, are to meet at the house of Benjamin Coe, Jun.
The electors of Deer township, residing west of the above mentioned line, are to meet at the house late of John Connelly, deceased.
The electors of Franklin township, are to meet at the house of Samuel Neely, in said township.
And the electors of Indiana township are to meet at the house of David Stewart, in said township.
At which time and places the qualified electors as aforesaid will elect by ballot—
One person for GOVERNOR, of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
Four persons for *Members of the House of Representatives* of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
One person for county COMMISSIONER, for three years, and one person for two years, in the room of John Patterson, esq resigned.
One person for AUDITOR.
And in and by an act of the general assembly of this state, passed on the 17th day of March, 1800, it is directed that the inspectors of the said general election shall be chosen by ballot, on the Friday next preceding the first Tuesday in October, at the several election districts; and the election for such inspectors shall be held by the respective constables, who are required to give at least one week's previous notice of such election, assisted by two qualified citizens chosen by such citizens qualified to vote, as shall then be present, and the inspectors so chosen are required to be at the places of their districts, on the day of the general election, at nine o'clock in the morning, to do and perform the duties required of them.
Also, in and by an act of the general assembly of this state, passed on the 2d day of April, 1821, it is directed that "it shall be the duty of the sheriff or coroner, as the case may be, of each and every county within this commonwealth, to give public notice at the same time, and in the same manner, and under the same penalty, that he is now required to give notice of any general or special election, that every person who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is, or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary departments of the United States, and also that every member of congress is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election in this state."
And the return judges of the respective districts aforesaid, are required to meet at the court-house in the city of Pittsburgh on the Friday next after the second Tuesday of October next, then and there to perform the duties required by law.
Given under my hand at Pittsburgh, the 7th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, and in the independence of the United States fifty-fourth.
WM. CAVEN, Sheriff.
September